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U.S. Softens Position on Syria

State Department Aide Cites 'Helpful' Role in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official has told congressional subcommittee that Syria is playing a "helpful" role in restoring stability in Lebanon.

He said that stemmed from a decision by Damascus "to shift course" and be more cooperative.

The praise for Syria's actions on Wednesday seemed to surprise some members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East. They sharply questioned the witness, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, about the apparent switch.

President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other government officials have repeatedly blamed Syria in the past for blocking progress toward a Lebanon accord, and for involvement in terrorist actions against the United States, including the bombing in Lebanon that killed 241 U.S. servicemen last October.

In a general review of the Middle East situation, Mr. Murphy said that the new Lebanese government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami had had some success in restoring order and in "addressing the many problems before it."

"We believe that Syria has been one of the helpful players in these recent developments," he said. "We also believe that Lebanon needs peaceful, cooperative relations with both Syria and Israel. No lasting solution is possible which fails to take into account the interests of both of these important neighbors."

At another point, Mr. Murphy said that "Syria should definitely be involved" in any future U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

Representative Edwin V.W. Zachau, Republican of California, asked Mr. Murphy how Syria could be described as "a helpful player" after it had been so long depicted as "the troublemaker in the region."

"Times change," replied Mr. Murphy, a former ambassador to Syria.

He said that Syria had caused trouble in the region as a result of the U.S.-negotiated agreement of May 17, 1983, between Israel and Lebanon on the terms for Israeli withdrawal. Mr. Murphy said that "clearly the Syrians had set their sights on blowing up that agreement."

"And when that was blown," he added, "they showed themselves ready to move in the direction of helping to restore stability in Lebanon."

"I think they have come to a policy decision that a stable Lebanon, and a stable Beirut, are necessary for greater stability in the region," he said.

A strong supporter of Israel on the committee, Representative Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, said, "I am distressed by the choice of the word 'helpful.'"

"It's a relative term," Mr. Smith continued. "If someone throws you down a well a hundred feet and you're not very happy and then they haul you up 50 feet and you can see the light at the top of the well, you feel a lot better and you call them helpful, but you never would have been down there in the first place if they hadn't thrown you down there."

He asked Mr. Murphy what the United States had done to "promote all this euphoric help which the Syrians are giving."

"I don't think we're doing anything," Mr. Murphy replied. "I think they found it in their interest to shift course."

Mr. Murphy said he believed that Syria's main goal was to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and said he thought the Syrians would then pull out their own troops if the Israelis left first.

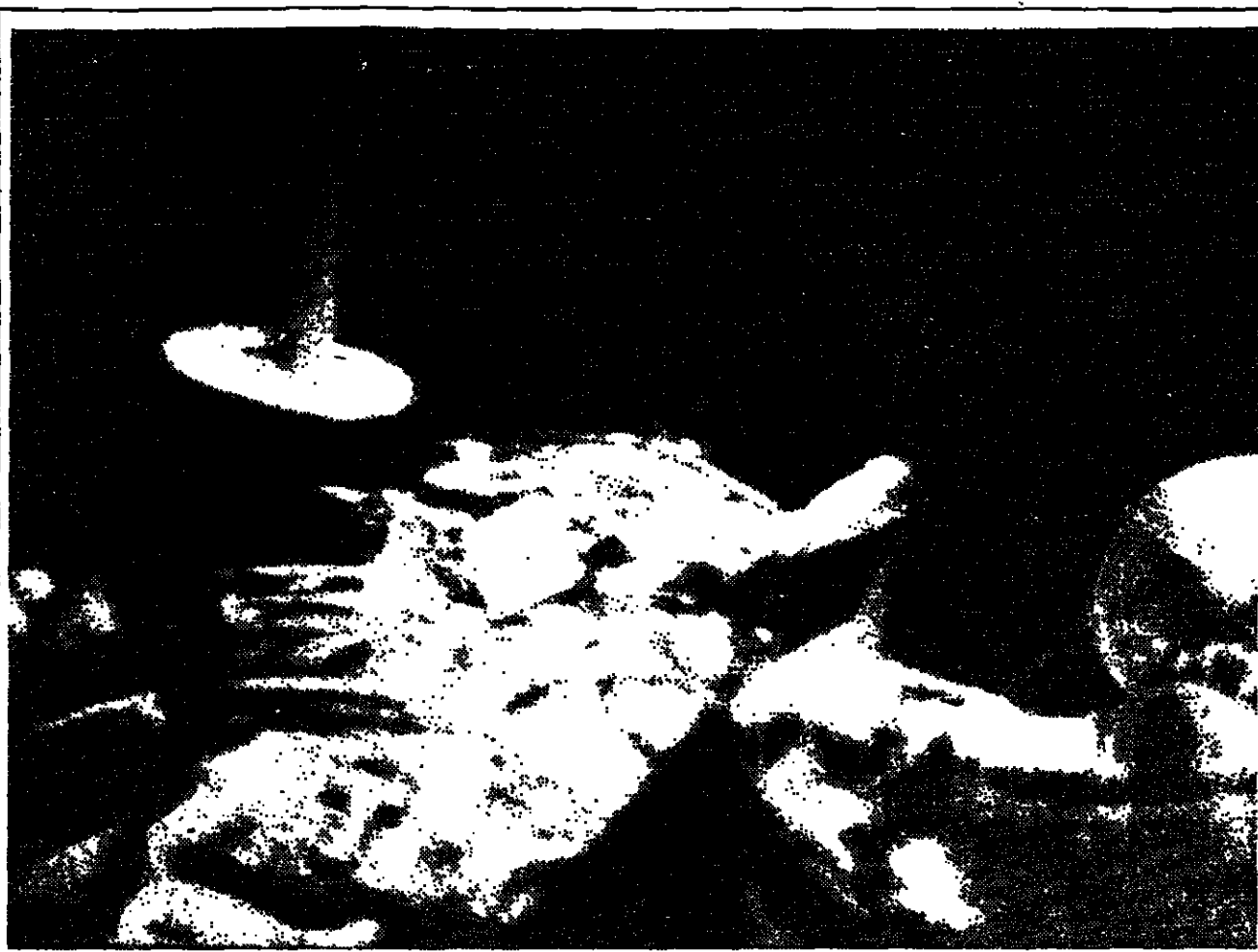
The 1983 agreement, which Syria rejected, set the terms for Israeli withdrawal only in the context of a simultaneous Syrian pullback.

On other Middle East issues, Mr. Murphy said that Iran continued to build up its forces along the border with Iraq for an invasion that could occur "tomorrow — or never."

He said that there seemed to be a continuing debate in Tehran on what to do about the invasion.

"For the moment, the situation is not getting better," he said, "nor is it getting any worse."

"But this is a perilous duel," he said. "The danger is real that it may at any moment ignite a wider conflict."



First Woman to Walk in Space

Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman to walk in space, spent nearly four hours outside the Soviet Salyut-7 space laboratory conducting welding and soldering experiments. Miss Savitskaya, accompanied by a colleague on the walk Wednesday, first flew into space in 1982.

U.S. Announces Continental Bank Rescue Plan

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. announced on Thursday a multi-billion-dollar plan to save Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

The rescue is by far the largest ever undertaken by the U.S. government.

William Isaac, the chairman of the FDIC, said Thursday that the FDIC would clean nearly all of the \$4.5 billion in problem loans from the bank's books, inject new capital to make up for loan losses, and install new management to rescue confidence in Continental, which as recently as two years ago, lent more money to U.S. corporations than any other bank.

Continental has been kept afloat since May 17 by a temporary rescue package fashioned by the FDIC and other commercial banks. This was needed after big depositors, mainly in the Far East and Europe, panicked because of

the bank's large number of problem loans and pulled out their funds.

Mr. Isaac said the rescue plan for Continental would create one of "the very strongest banks in the world," an institution with virtually no problem loans and one of the highest ratios of capital to assets.

The FDIC will assume responsibility for repaying \$3.5 billion in Continental borrowings from the FDIC. In return, the government will receive \$3 billion of Continental problem loans immediately and another \$1.5 billion within the next three years. The difference between the \$3.5 billion from the FDIC and the \$4.5 billion in loans it will receive will be borne by Continental shareholders, which will see its equity in the bank decline from \$1.8 billion to \$800 million.

Continental's current chairman, David G. Taylor, said that package with the FDIC would be reflected in the bank's second-quarter earnings statement, even though the

quarter technically ended June 30 and the package will not be voted on by shareholders until the middle of September.

Mr. Taylor said that the bank company will report a loss of about \$1.1 billion, most of it the difference between the book value of the loans and the FDIC purchase price.

Mr. Isaac confirmed that the loans will actually have a face value of \$5.1 billion, because Continental already has written off about \$600 million.

The government hopes that Continental will begin making a profit almost immediately and that its new health and top management will lure back depositors, and keep the bank's borrowers and employees, both of whom have become extremely nervous in recent months.

The FDIC selected John E. Swearingen, retired chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana, and William S. Ogden, former vice chair-

man of Chase Manhattan Bank, to head up the new management team at Continental.

In return for injecting \$1 billion of capital into Continental, the FDIC will receive securities that can be converted into common stock. Once Continental regains the confidence of investors, the FDIC hopes to sell that stock at a profit.

Continental shareholders, who will lose \$1 billion in equity, could lose the rest, depending upon whether the FDIC is able to recover the \$3.5 billion it will pay for the \$4.5 billion in Continental loans.

Mr. Isaac, anticipating criticism of the package, said the program the FDIC and the bank have agreed to will maintain competition in the Middle West, where Continental for years has been the dominant bank, provide uninterrupted banking services to Continental's thousands of individual and corporate customers, as well as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Norway Charges Libya Killed Sailor, Held Ship

By Per Egil Hegge
International Herald Tribune

OSLO — The Norwegian police charged Thursday that Libyan authorities killed a Norwegian sailor during questioning in May and then tried to make his death look like suicide.

In a report to the Foreign Ministry, the police said the Libyan government kept both the ship and crew in Tripoli harbor for more than two months, allowing it to save on July 21 after receiving payment of \$2.5 million Norwegian kroner (\$270,000). There was a fine for the suicide under Libyan law.

"We are horrified, and in the strongest terms possible, we condemn what has happened," said Norway's deputy foreign minister, Bjørn Froyen, after he received the Norwegian police report Thursday.

He said the Norwegian government would ask the Libyans to return the ship and the sailor's death to trial.

The story of the detention of the Norwegian-registered vessel, the *Arctic Lion*, has come out over the past week, and official details of the incident were released Thursday.

The chief of Oslo's criminal investigation squad, Arne Huse, said Bjørn Pedersen, 32, a merchant seaman, was last seen alive on May 13, two days after the ship was docked.

Mr. Pedersen, apparently the

only man on deck when the ship was boarded by Libyan police, was taken away by two Libyans in a car, the Norwegian report said.

On the same day, the ship's captain was informed that Mr. Pedersen had sustained severe injuries while trying to jump out of the car, and was in a hospital. A week later, the captain was told by the Libyans that Mr. Pedersen had instead tried to kill himself by jumping from the ship's deck into the hold.

The police and the Norwegian Foreign Office have said they do not accept these versions, and their conclusion is that the sailor was killed during questioning.

The ship, carrying a mixed cargo, arrived in Libya three days after an abortive commando-style raid on a fortified residence used by the country's ruler, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, on May 8.

Libyan authorities accused the ship of having sent signals to someone ashore by blinking its lights. According to Norwegian authorities, the blinking was due to a faulty electrical system.

Other members of the crew were also beaten by the Libyans, Norwegian officials said.

About 70 Norwegian civilians work in Libya. Until Thursday the Norwegian authorities have refused to divulge information about the case, apparently because both the Foreign Ministry and the ship's owners were worried about the rest of the crew, officials said.

Truce in North Lebanon After 21 Slain, 82 Hurt

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Raed Karami, aided by Syria, has at last agreed to a truce to end yet another eruption of fighting in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

The cease-fire that ended two days of fighting in the port, Mr. Karami's hometown, did not go to effect Thursday until 21 persons had died and 82 or more had been wounded, according to local news.

The truce, announced by the northern Lebanon security committee, went into effect at 3 P.M. after a public plea by Mr. Karami, although there was scattered snail-fire along the cease-fire line later, the truce seemed to be holding after 48 hours of heavy snail-fire and artillery fire.

Mr. Karami, who had been negotiating with various factions in Tripoli by telephone during the last few days, delivered his cease-fire appeal Thursday before going to Damascus for meetings with the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, and other officials. Aside from the use of Tripoli, the talks involved the continued use of the security

plan that he hopes to extend progressively beyond Beirut.

The Syrian Army, which has been occupying northern and eastern parts of Lebanon since 1976, is stationed on the outskirts of Tripoli. But it has hesitated to attempt pacification of the city by force.

Following his three hours of meetings with Mr. Assad in Damascus, Mr. Karami said that the Syrians had fully supported his plans to deploy Lebanese Army units in Tripoli. He and Syria were agreed "100 percent," he added.

The dominant military force in Tripoli is that of the Islamic Liberation Movement, a Sunni Muslim group whose leader opposes Mr. Assad. Their rivals are the militia of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, made up mostly of Lebanese Alawites, a tiny Muslim sect that Mr. Assad belongs to.

The Lebanese capital has been relatively peaceful since July 4, when the security plan supported by the Syrians went into effect. The plan provided for the city's oppositionists to pull their men and weapons out of the streets followed by the deployment of two Lebanese Army brigades — one Muslim and one Christian — in mainly Muslim West and Christian East Beirut.



Israeli Government Role Denied in Dikko Abduction

Sir David Napley, solicitor for three Israelis charged in the July 5 abduction of Nigeria's former transportation minister, arriving at a London court on Thursday. He said the suspects denied any connection with the Israeli government. The Nigerian, Umaru Dikko, wanted by his government, was found heavily drugged inside a wooden crate that was to be flown from Britain to Nigeria.

Manic-Depression Tied To a Genetic Disorder

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government scientists have reported what they called "the strongest evidence so far" that the most common mental illnesses have an inherited physical cause.

A team at the National Institute of Mental Health reported on Wednesday the discovery of a genetic disorder that may help trigger two-thirds of all manic-depression and a tenth of all serious depression diseases that affect 10 million Americans at any given time.

The disorder, an abnormal sensitivity to a normal brain chemical called acetylcholine, is described in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine by three doctors, Elliot Gershon, N. Susan Nadi and John Nurnberger Jr.

Dr. Gershon heads the psychogenetics section at the institute, one of many groups around the world that have been trying to identify physical causes of illnesses long considered purely psychological.

The discovery could lead to major advances against depression and manic-depression — swings between abnormally high spirits and depression — and lead to new

classifications of mental diseases based on their biochemistry. Another top scientist at the institute said there was one chance in 10,000 that the results are in error.

Dr. Frederick Goodwin, research director at the National Institute of Mental Health, stressed that "psychological and physical stresses" remain important in bringing on almost all mental illnesses.

The team of doctors studied two large families whose members included 17 patients with "major" manic-depression, one with serious depression and 13 close relatives with incidents of major or minor emotional disorders.

The scientists took skin samples from each and grew skin cells in laboratory cultures to eliminate the effects of drugs and outside influences. They compared these skin cultures with those from five mentally normal family members and 12 unrelated normal people.

Most of those from the ill and formerly ill family members showed an abnormally high number of "binding sites" or receptors for acetylcholine, meaning that the cells would get too great a dose.

Acetylcholine is one of many vital carriers of brain messages.

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Grantham: Thatcher's Hometown Stoically Resists Limelight

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

GRANTHAM, England — Margaret Thatcher is the second most famous person to have grown up in this quiet market town in Lincolnshire, but a visitor could drive into town, do some shopping, have a bite of lunch and leave without ever knowing she came from here.

The roadside signs outside Grantham say it is "twinned" with Saint Augustine, a town near Bonn in West Germany, but they make no mention of the fact that Britain's indeed Europe's first woman prime minister was born above her father's grocery store on North Parade on Oct. 13, 1925.

Now many of the people in town likely to mention the fact unless they are asked.

"The average person in Grantham is proud of her as a Grantham success story," said John Hare, the chief reporter for *The Grantham Journal*, a weekly newspaper. "But she left town at 17 to go to Oxford, glad to get away, as I hear it, and she hasn't been back much. I don't think many people around Grantham know her."

At W.G. Harrison Ltd., a big stationery shop on High Street, they sell a booklet called "The Glory of Grantham," but it is not about Hilda Margaret Roberts Thatcher, local girl made good.

It is about St. Wulfstan's Church, whose handsome 14th-century crocketed spire can claim, at 272 feet (82 meters), to be the sixth loftiest steeple in the realm. Harrison's stocks no books about the prime minister, and a clerk there commented, "We'd be more inclined to think better of her if she put in an appearance once in a while."

Mrs. Thatcher has been to the town only once since taking office in 1979 and only twice since taking over as leader of the Conservative Party in 1975. She has never made a campaign speech in Grantham; her constituency is Finchley, in the northern suburbs of London.

But the prime minister talks constantly of Grantham, its country common sense, and the values she learned there. On her last visit, in February 1982, she stopped at the grammar school where she prepared for Oxford, the Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School, and told the students

that she had learned there a sense of discipline and duty — "a marvelous foundation."

A country, she often says, can no more live beyond its means than could her family in the days when she sliced bacon and weighed beans in the shop. With evident pride, she once told a national television audience that her father, Alfred Roberts, earned only 12 shillings a week when he came to Grantham, of which he spent 10 shillings on food and housing, putting aside a shilling as "spending money" and saving a shilling. He was finally able to buy the shop where he worked, and he later served as mayor.

It is the Roberts's shop that provides the only visible memento of Mrs. Thatcher's life in Grantham. Derelict for years — "the most famous eyesore in town," *The Journal* called it — the shop was sold three years ago to Rodney Croke, a businessman from southern England, who turned it into a restaurant called *The Premier*. The shop's windows and the reception area have been restored to their appearance during Mrs. Thatcher's girlhood, with cans and packages from that era carrying the prices that were charged in those days.

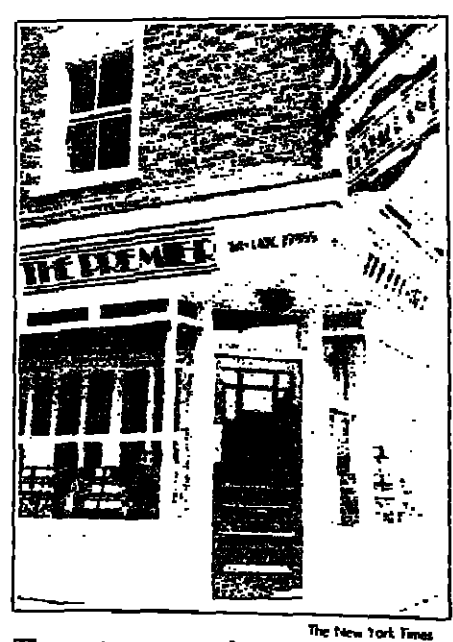
Victoria Buckley, the manager, says the restaurant's first year "has been very good, considering the recession," and she says customers come from all parts of England and from abroad to eat where the prime minister was born. But the town, she said, "doesn't seem to take much notice — they're typically English, reluctant ever to blow their own trumpet."

Grantham's only visible tribute to its famous daughter is a tiny slate plaque, high up on the outside wall of the shop, invisible to all but the most observant passer-by. Another is in the Guildhall.

The man the locals brag about is Sir Isaac Newton, the mathematician and philosopher, who was born at Woolsthorpe Manor, seven miles (11 kilometers) south of town, where he is said to have deduced the law of gravity from watching an apple fall from a tree. He went to the King's School in Grantham, leaving behind his name carved on a windowsill.

A statue of Newton, holding a mathematical diagram in his left hand, stands in front of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The restaurant on the spot where Margaret Thatcher spent her childhood.

Final Israeli Election Count Is Likely to Help Likud Bloc

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The ruling Likud bloc's prospects of heading Israel's next government were increased on Thursday when one of its allies gained an additional seat in the newly elected parliament after the votes of Israelis in the armed forces were counted.

According to complete but unofficial returns from Monday's election, the votes of the military, the last to be counted, increased the Tehiya Party's strength in the Knesset from four to five seats and

reduced the Labor Party's representation from 45 seats to 44.

Likud won 41 seats in the election and that total was unaffected by the military vote.

Labor remained the largest single party in the new parliament, but its prospects of forming a coalition with a 61-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset were further dimmed by Tehiya's gain.

Tehiya is a hard-line party whose principal goal is the absorption of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip into Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

can now count on a solid bloc of 46 votes, 41 from the Likud and five from Tehiya.

When combined with the 12 seats that are shared by four religious parties, all of which are closer in philosophy to Likud than to Labor, the religious and nationalist right in Israel has 58 seats in the new parliament, three short of what is necessary to form a coalition.

The change also increased the importance of and negotiating leverage of former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, whose Yahad Party won three seats in the election.

Mr. Weizman is thought to prefer a Labor-led government, but throughout the campaign he consistently refused to rule out joining a Likud government.

The newly calculated parliamentary lineup showed that Labor and its two natural allies on the left, Shinui and the Citizens Rights Movement, won 50 seats among them, exactly the number they captured in the 1981 election.

For Labor and its allies to form a coalition, they would need not only the cooperation of Mr. Weizman and two other small parties, but the participation of at least two of the religious parties, an awkward combination at best.

Likud officials were clearly more confident of their prospects after the vote shifts became known.

Because the votes of Israelis serving in the armed forces are counted separately, after all other election returns are in, they provide an unusually clear gauge of the mood of the country's young people.

The vast majority of the armed forces' voters are in the 18-to-21 age bracket. And for the second election in a row, their vote swung heavily to the right, an additional confirmation of the general direction of the Israeli electorate and a likely harbinger of the future.

This came against the backdrop of the war in Lebanon, which was fought to a considerable extent by the soldiers who cast their ballots in military bases around the country.

The 41 seats won by Likud represented a loss of seven seats from 1981 for a government that went into the election burdened by frustration over the outcome of the war, a 400-percent inflation rate and the retirement of its founder, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

However, it is now clear that almost half of the Likud's loss was attributable to voters who swung over to even more rightist parties — Tehiya, which grew from three seats in the last parliament to five, and the extremist Kach, which won one seat in the election.



Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, right, saw Israel's former Sephardic chief rabbi and mentor of the new Shas Party, Ovadia Yosef, during discussions on forming a coalition after Monday's general election produced deadlock between the main parties.

U.K. Coal Board Reports Deficit, Blames Strikers

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's state coal industry reported a year-end deficit of \$875 million (\$1.2 billion) on Thursday and blamed almost a quarter of the loss on the strike by miners.

The figures announced by the National Coal Board cover the period up to March 31, less than two weeks after 80 percent of miners went on strike against the board's plans to close 20 pits and eliminate 20,000 mining jobs.

The board's chairman, Ian MacGregor, said £212 million was lost as a result of industrial disputes, which included a six-month overtime ban that preceded the strike. The deficit will be covered by the government. The strike started March 12.

The president of the 180,000-member National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, said that the union would hold a special conference in two weeks to discuss extending the dispute by seeking outside support.

Mr. Scargill was speaking after a meeting of the union executive, which was called to discuss the miners' next move after the breakdown of talks with the coal board last week. The meeting was held amid signs of a back-to-work movement at some coalfields.

Wide press coverage has been given to the alleged activities of one miner, code-named "Silver Birch," from the Nottinghamshire coalfield, where miners are working. This miner was said to be touring other regions and urging strikers to return to work.

On picket lines in the northwestern Lancashire coalfield, police clashed with about 250 strikers outside the Sutton Manor mine, where

one man was arrested. Fifty-two pickets were arrested as they blocked the home of a Scottish miner who has refused to join the strike.

U.K. Strike Figures

The Employment Department said Wednesday that the overall number of working days lost to strikes in Britain in the first six months of 1984 was 9,685,000, four times the figure for the first half of 1983. The Associated Press reported from London.

The coal industry accounted for 7,853,000 of the strike days, the department said.

U.S. Holds Hope For UNESCO, Congress Is Told

WASHINGTON — A U.S. State Department official reported Thursday that there is some hope the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will make changes requested by Washington.

The United States has been upset at what it called management and program abuses within the agency. Last year the Reagan administration gave notification of withdrawal at the end of 1984 unless there were major internal changes.

"Within UNESCO, there is an impressive new awareness of the necessity for all members to address the important issues we have raised," Gregory J. Newell, an assistant secretary of state, told a joint meeting of two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees.

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U.S. Announces Plan for Continental

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cost the FDIC the least amount of money.

The assistance plan must be approved by Continental shareholders, but the FDIC said if the holders reject it, regulators would close the bank and reopen it as a new concern, capitalized by the FDIC, and shareholders would lose everything.

Israel Is Said to Censor Up to 30% of Arab Press

TEL AVIV — Israel's military censor regularly bans 15 percent to 30 percent of the proposed content of Palestinian newspapers in Arab East Jerusalem, according to a study by the Israeli Journalists' Association.

The study said the three major Palestinian newspapers in Jerusalem prepare about 25 percent more material than they have space for because they are also banned from leaving gaps in their news coverage. The papers, Al-Fajr, Al-Sharh and Al-Quds, are viewed by the Israeli authorities as mouthpieces for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Since Continental has been kept alive since May only by a \$7.5-billion rescue package from the government and other banks as well as emergency loans from the Federal Reserve system, regulators easily could call their loans to the bank.

The permanent rescue package has the support of all three bank regulatory agencies, the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, as well as the U.S. Treasury.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and other department officials have reservations about the program because the rescue will be carried out through the parent company of the bank, Continental Illinois Corp., rather than through the bank itself. Officials also are concerned that the rescue plan, while penalizing shareholders of the parent company, assists bondholders of Continental Illinois Corp.



John E. Swearingin.

Despite the reservations, some of which Mr. Isaac said he shares, Treasury officials said they recognized that the rescue had to be done quickly.

Opposition Group Pulls Out Of Elections in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)
Democratic Party, head of the Democratic Coordinator.

Arturo Cruz, a former member of the Sandinista junta, who broke with the government in 1981 and returned this week to run for president on the opposition ticket, said he backed the decision to boycott the election.

"We must be faithful to our democratic beliefs and faithful to the democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Cruz said. "The problem is that we were not given the conditions necessary for free elections. We are not evading our historic obligation."

During Wednesday's meeting, Sandinista leaders proposed that they and opposition leaders petition President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress and insist that the United States end its aid to the rebels.

Mr. Cruz called the proposal "absolutely ridiculous."

2 Rebel Groups Merge

Two leading Nicaraguan rebel groups say they have joined forces in an effort to remove Nicaragua's leftist government. United Press International reported from Panama City.

Leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, headquartered in Honduras, announced the merger Wednesday after a two-day meeting in Panama City.

Absent from the meeting was Edén Pastora Gómez, the former

commander of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance's rebel army. Mr. Pastora opposed a merger with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because its leadership included former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in the Sandinista revolution of 1979.

In a radio transmission from Nicaragua monitored in Costa Rica, Mr. Pastora, the former Sandinista rebel leader known as Commander Zero, called the merger announcement "a fraud, deceit and a lie against the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Pastora, who broke with the Sandinists in 1981 over their Marxist leanings, contends that the United States, which has channeled \$55 million to Democratic Force rebels, has pressured him to accept the merger.

Alliance troops have been loyal to Mr. Pastora, who has been removed from the group's leadership and it was uncertain how many of them would go along with the merger.

But in Panama, the other rebel leaders insisted the two groups would "fight together until liberating our country oppressed by the totalitarian Marxist-Leninist regime and occupied by foreign forces."

They said they agreed "to establish in Nicaragua a temporary government of national reconciliation with a primary mission to begin the democratic process."

The Democratic Force claims 12,000 rebel fighters while the Alliance counts 3,000.

Thatcher Hometown Resists Limelight With Stoic Calm

(Continued from Page 1)
Guildhall, and Grantham hosts a Newton pub, road and school, plus a new, \$15-million Sir Isaac Newton Shopping Center.

Not a great deal happens in Grantham these days. As a matter

of fact, when a British Broadcasting Corp. radio disk jockey conducted a contest to find the most boring town in the country, it was Grantham that was given the "Golden Yawn Award."

Such tourists as come to Grantham come mostly because of the Newton connection. Last summer, said Doreen Cubitt of the local tourist office, only about 15 of the 350 inquiries she averaged each week came from people asking about the prime minister.

The mimeographed sheet she hands out for those wanting to make a tour describes St. Wulfram's and Grantham House, where Margaret Thatcher stayed on her trip to Scotland to marry James IV, and the George Hotel, which is mentioned in "Nicholas Nickleby," and even the working beehive outside the Beehive Inn.

It says nothing about the prime ministerial birthplace.

U.S. to Allow Owners More TV, Radio Stations

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission voted Thursday, 4-1, to raise the number of radio and TV stations that a single individual or company may own from 21 to 36. It allows ownership of 12 AM radio stations, 12 FM radio stations and 12 television stations.

The U.S. agency also agreed that as of 1990 it would stop enforcing any limits on broadcast ownership unless the Congress intervened.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. May Lift Some Polish Sanctions

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has decided to lift some of its sanctions against Poland in response to last Saturday's announcement of amnesty for political prisoners, according to administration sources.

The U.S. actions, expected to be announced next week, include restoring permission for the Polish national airline, LOT, to make regular flights to the United States and a resumption of cultural and scientific exchanges, the sources said Wednesday.

Officials said that before the United States approves agricultural credits, Poland must first show it is fulfilling its promise to release virtually all political prisoners and ease other aspects of its crackdown. Conditions in Poland do improve substantially, an official said, a "step-by-step readjustment" of U.S. policies is likely over time, including improvement of official relations.

Pravda Says U.S. Plans Asia Alliance

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — The Soviet newspaper Pravda said Thursday that the real reason George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, toured Asia earlier this month was to promote an American project to build up an Asian equivalent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Under the Pentagon's plans," Pravda said, "East Asia and the Pacific and Indian oceans should become a launching site for forward-based nuclear weapons similar to those in Western Europe."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman called the Pravda assertion a "flight of fancy," adding, "There is no effort from any quarter to develop a new military alliance in the Pacific." (Reuters, 1E)

Bombs Mark Sri Lanka Anniversary

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Small bombs exploded Thursday in Sri Lanka's northern district of Jaffna for the third day in a row. Tamils marked the anniversary of last year's ethnic violence, police said. Militant Tamil youths, believed to belong to separatist guerrilla groups, cycled through the streets of Jaffna, throwing bombs at government officials, the police said. Some buildings were slightly damaged but no casualties were reported.

The main Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, had called for orderly demonstrations Wednesday and Thursday to commemorate the nearly 400 people killed in fighting between the majority Sinhala and minority Tamils. The violence began on July 25, 1983.

U.K.-U.S. Pact Aims at Drug Dealers

LONDON (AP) — In a move aimed at international drug traffic, Britain and the United States signed an agreement Thursday to give U.S. authorities limited access to bank records in the British Caribbean colonies of the Cayman Islands.

The Caymans, 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Cuba, are believed to be a major financial center for drug traffickers using secret accounts in some of the islands' 400 banks, officials in London said.

The agreement provides that bank documents will be made available to U.S. authorities if they present a credible case that alleged drug dealers have been laundering money through Cayman accounts. Foreign Office officials said.

Carrington Pledges Help on Aegean

ATHENS (AP) — Lord Carrington, the new secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said Thursday that he would attempt to settle Greece's long-standing problems with Turkey.

Lord Carrington, in Athens on a two-day visit, assured President Constantine Karamanlis that he "showed understanding for Greece's position," an announcement from the president's office said.

About 3,000 demonstrators from leftist peace groups staged a protest march on Thursday, calling for Greece to leave NATO. Greece refused to take part in NATO exercises in the Aegean Sea, asserting that the alliance favors Turkey in the dispute over the military status of the Aegean island of Lemnos. Greece also objects to NATO proposals that the two countries share operational control of the NATO.

U.S. Plane Reportedly Forced to Land

WASHINGTON (WP) — A DC-8 jet chartered by the U.S. Air Force apparently was forced to land Wednesday night in North Yemen after it flew into Yemeni air space. U.S. officials said. The plane was permitted to take off again from Sana'a, the capital of North Yemen, early Thursday after about five hours on the ground.

The jet, carrying 87 U.S. citizens, a Briton and an unknown number of civilian crew members, was en route from Norfolk, Virginia, to the U.S. military base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Details were sketchy, but a government official said the pilot had been in contact with his home office in Miami, and reportedly told him that he was directed off course by air controllers in North Yemen. The pilot and that when he found himself over Yemeni air space, he was told to land or be fired upon. State Department officials said they were puzzled by the incident. North Yemen is considered a pro-Western nation.

Director Loses Soviet Citizenship

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuri Lyubimov, the Soviet theater director who went to the West a year ago and was dismissed as director of Moscow's leading avant-garde theater, has been stripped of his citizenship, a Soviet official confirmed Thursday.

The action, a common one against artists and writers who overstay their foreign travel visas as Mr. Lyubimov did, was taken by the Presidium of the law-making Supreme Soviet. In March, Mr. Lyubimov, 66, was expelled from the Communist Party and dismissed from his job as artistic director of the Taganka theater.

When Mr. Lyubimov went to London a year ago, he was allowed to take his wife and son with him, prompting speculation that the authorities were tacitly encouraging him not to return. In Paris, the French Minister of Culture announced Thursday that he has agreed to head the Bobigny theater center, just north of Paris, beginning in 1985.

Argentines to Vote on Boundary Issue

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina said his government would hold a referendum to decide on a solution to the century-old Beagle Channel dispute with Chile.

Mr. Alfonsín said Wednesday that the referendum would be held after final proposals to solve the dispute are issued by the Vatican, expected within a few weeks. The Vatican has been mediating the dispute of the two countries nearly went to war over land and sea rights on the southern tip of South America in 1978.

U.S. Senate Votes on Toxic Waste Law

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate has voted unanimously to reauthorize and strengthen the law regulating the handling, transportation and disposal of toxic wastes.

The vote Wednesday marked the first time the Senate has acted on major pieces of environmental legislation since 1980. The House Representatives voted in November to reauthorize the toxic waste law called the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A conference committee will attempt to work out differences in the two bills.

This is the first of a series of several major environmental laws whose authorization has expired in recent years and are expected to be renewed by both houses of Congress. The Senate bill would extend the authority of the law from 1983, when it expired, through Sept. 31, 1987.

For the Record

The planned flight of an eagle at the Olympic Games opening ceremonies Saturday in Los Angeles was eliminated Wednesday after ceremony officials concluded that the eagle's role had become too controversial. An eagle being trained to fly over the ceremonies died July 15.

Children of parents educated in English anywhere in Canada are guaranteed an education in English in Quebec province, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled unanimously Thursday. It ruled Quebec's language charter unconstitutional because it only permits children whose mother or father was educated in English in Quebec to attend school in that language.

A North Korean naval vessel seized three Japanese fishing boats Wednesday with 20 crewmen aboard in waters about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southeast of Chongjin, inside North Korea's 200-mile economic zone, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported Thursday.

Coleman de Castro Tosta, chief of staff of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, the northern guerrilla movement, has defected to the Cuban-backed government, loyalist front sources said Thursday.

Bangladesh journalists and press workers, who have been on strike for two weeks, threatened Thursday to take violent action if the government did not order newspaper owners to give them a 39 percent raise. (Reuters)

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia was ordered to bed Thursday with a "minor bronchial infection," official sources said. Mr. Bourguiba will be 81 on Aug. 3. (AP)

In Memory MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI BUILDER OF MODERN IRAN

Iranians who by the millions suffer the yoke of abject tyranny remember this day, July 27, 1984, which marks the fourth anniversary of the demise of my beloved brother the Shahanshah of Iran.

After so much chaos, deprivation and repression and as Iran sinks each passing day into ever bloodier dictatorship by war and horror, my compatriots will pause to remember the past. They will recall a country standing not too long ago at the vanguard of peace and progress in the region. They will mourn in my brother a Sovereign who was essentially just and humane. A nation builder who was striving together with all Iranians to peacefully lead the country into a modern era of peace and prosperity.

Those nation builders are now gone, massacred, jailed or exiled. Dark clouds lurk over our beleaguered land. Our economy has been destroyed, our cities lie in ruins, our children and youth die by hundreds of thousands in a senseless war. Alas, the vicious circle of horrors continues, fed by the gory logic of Tehran's backward zealots. Further mounting disasters loom over the horizon threatening to utterly destroy our national heritage and the little that is still left of our past endeavors and achievements.

To those throughout mankind who still say there is little they can do, to those at the United Nations who, despite repeated appeals, refuse to sponsor life-saving resolutions or condemn gross human rights violations, to those who were so eager to denounce my brother and praise the new regime of despotic mullahs as a model for future humane governance, I will, as the sister of the Shahanshah, say this: "A world not so indifferent to the plight of the Sakharovs or to events in South Africa, Poland and elsewhere has also the solemn duty to show some compassion towards the millions of my agonizing compatriots lest risking to stand accused of double-standards in the records of history."

Amidst continued international silence that cries louder each day, must we come to the sad conclusion that Iran is to remain in darkness for lack of courage and understanding in short supply throughout mankind? Let us hope not and let us prevent further tragedies by bringing the nightmare to an end.

Break the silence! Let Iran live again!

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Reagan's Policies Increased 'Poor,' Study Shows

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study released by a congressional research agency estimated that at least 557,000 people were dropped into the classification of "poor" as a result of budget restrictions in social programs that Congress approved at the request of the Reagan administration.

Released Wednesday, the study was designed to assess the relative importance of the recession, budget cutbacks and other factors on the poverty rate, and it was requested by Democrats seeking a political answer to statements by President Ronald Reagan.

The study said the 1981-82 recession made an even more significant contribution to poverty, increasing the number of poor people in 1982 by 1.6 million, or almost 6 percent

beyond what it would otherwise have been.

A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$9,862 in 1982.

The report was made by the non-partisan Congressional Research Service with the help of a private economic consulting concern, Mathematica Policy Research Inc., at the request of Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee.

According to the Census Bureau, which conducts a household survey each year, the poverty rate rose to 15 percent in 1982 from 14 percent in 1981 as the number of poor people in the United States rose to 34.4 million from 31.8 million.

From 1980 to 1982, the number of poor people increased by 5 million, the bureau reported.

Democratic members of Con-

gress said the findings contradicted Mr. Reagan.

At a press conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said "there is not one single fact or figure to substantiate" the contention that his policies had hurt people who were poor or disadvantaged. "There's no basis for this demagoguery that somehow we have punished, and are picking on, or trying to get our recovery on the backs of the needy," he added.

The study by the Congressional Research Service estimated the number of people who would have been poor in 1982 without the recession and without the budget restrictions adopted by Congress in 1981 at Mr. Reagan's request. By comparing these figures with the actual numbers of poor people, the study derived estimates for the number of people impoverished by

the recession and by the budget changes.

Overall, the figures derived in the study showed that the budget restrictions increased the number of poor people by at least 557,000, or 2 percent, while the recession increased the number of poor people by 1.6 million, or 5.6 percent.

The total number of poor people thus increased by 2.2 million, or 7.6 percent, beyond what it would otherwise have been, according to the study.

The effects of the recession clearly outweighed the effects of the budget restrictions for working-age adults and for married couples with families, the study said, but the changes in welfare programs were a more significant factor in increasing poverty among families headed by women, it said.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman

for the Office of Management and Budget, said Wednesday that administration officials had not seen the report, but that total government spending on programs for low-income people had risen from \$47 billion in the 1980 fiscal year to \$64 billion in the current year. The figures include the Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income programs, as well as subsidized housing.

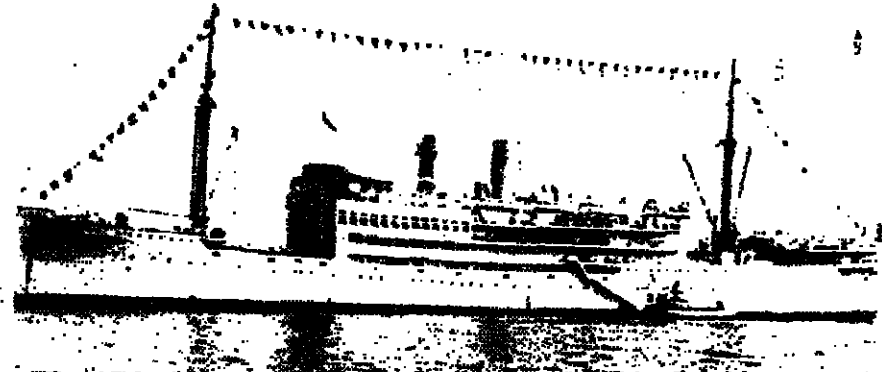
Mr. Reagan argued Tuesday that the figures showed the social "safety net" is intact — a point also made by Mr. Dale.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, took issue with Mr. Reagan on his statements, saying Tuesday that the president "not only made his usual factual errors" but "told some tall stories as well."

The research agency estimated that the number of poor children had increased by 331,000, or 2.9 percent, as a result of the budget restrictions. This accounts for more than half of the 570,000 people who, according to the estimates in the study, became poor as a result of the restrictions.

The budget moves restricted some welfare eligibility and reduced some benefits. The study estimated that these changes increased the number of people in poor families headed by women by 283,000, or 2.8 percent beyond what it would have otherwise been.

The recession, it said, increased the number of such families living in poverty by 182,000, or 1.8 percent. The recession and budget restrictions together increased the number of impoverished families headed by women by 475,000, or 4.7 percent, the report estimated.



About 800 U.S. troops died when the Leopoldville was sunk in 1944.

Wreck May Be Torpedoed Troop Ship

NEW YORK — Shipwreck hunters say they have found the remains of the Belgian luxury liner whose destruction and resulting loss of 819 lives — mostly American servicemen — was kept secret by the Allies in World War II.

Clive Cussler, the novelist and adventurer, said Wednesday that his team may also have discovered the wreck of a French freighter, the Montclair. He said that ship is believed to have sunk in the English Channel early in World War II with a fortune in gold bullion from French banks.

Mr. Cussler said his team, during its expedition last month, also relocated the wreckage of the German U-boat that sank the Lusitania in 1915. The 11,500-ton Belgian liner Leopoldville had been ferrying U.S. soldiers across the English Channel to fight in the Battle of the Bulge on Christmas Eve 1944 when it was sunk by a German submarine, according to Mr. Cussler.

He said Allied officials kept the incident secret for fear of harming troop morale and it took years before the story was made public.

A handful of survivors, attending Mr. Cussler's press conference, recalled how the ship's crew shouted orders in Flemish to the English-speaking American soldiers and then commandeered most of the few working lifeboats.

Hundreds of soldiers drowned below decks as the ship sank five miles (eight kilometers) off Cherbourg, France, with only a handful of small boats and a single English destroyer taking on survivors.

Mr. Cussler, the author of several best sellers, including "Raise the Titanic," said the information on what may be the Montclair was given to British authorities. To this day, no one knows if the cargo ship was indeed carrying gold ingots.

"Treasure does not interest me," Mr. Cussler said. "In all of history, you can count on two hands the amount of treasure recovered from shipwrecks. Treasure-hunting is not all it is cracked up to be."

Mr. Cussler said locating the U-boat that destroyed the Lusitania "was a rediscovery." He said Danish officials knew where the wreckage was in 1925 and again in 1979, when it was found by a Danish diver.

The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, claimed 1,981 lives, including 132 Americans, and was widely credited with forcing the United States to enter World War I. The U-boat ran aground on the Danish coast a year later.

Mr. Cussler has previously found about 30 wrecks, including the Civil War ships Ironclad and Merrimack.

U.S. Says Bulgarian Agency Is Dealing in Drugs

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials have charged that Kintex, an official trade agency of Bulgaria, has been a front for narcotics traffic for at least 14 years.

The officials also contend that 10 percent of the heroin entering the United States comes from Bulgaria.

Kintex typically sells weapons "to a Middle Eastern trafficking group" in exchange for heroin, according to a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration report. The report was presented Tuesday to the House Foreign Affairs Committee task force on international narcotics control.

The heroin trafficking is intended "as a political weapon to destabilize Western societies," the DEA report said, and as a way for Bulgaria to earn hard currency and "supply and support several dissident groups in the Middle East with Western arms and ammunition."

Kintex, formed in 1968, is headed by top Bulgarian intelligence officials, the report said. It described Kintex as Bulgaria's official import-export agency, oversee-

ing international trade in such commodities as arms, textiles, appliances and cigarettes. Distributors, the report added, frequently take drugs by truck to Western Europe.

The Bulgarian government is the second one this month to be accused of smuggling drugs into the United States. A federal narcotics officer and Reagan administration sources have alleged that the Nicaraguan government is helping to smuggle cocaine into the United States.

Bulgaria has been accused of complicity in international heroin trafficking since at least 1972.

John C. Law, the DEA's acting deputy administrator, said that in the late 1970s, Bulgaria supplied 25 percent of the heroin entering the United States. The percentage has declined, as Pakistanis, Lebanese and other Asian traffickers have become more active, he said.

The Bulgarian connection has been a source of greater interest in Congress, especially among conservatives. The interest stems from allegations that the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981 was part of a Soviet-Bulgarian plot to undermine Soli-

darity, Poland's outlawed trade union.

The House of Representatives task force is considering two resolutions.

One would ask President Ronald Reagan to review U.S. relations with Bulgaria in light of the drug-trafficking accusations and alleged ties between the Bulgarian authorities and Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who has been convicted of shooting the pope.

The other resolution would ask Mr. Reagan to call for a United Nations review of an international customs treaty known by the abbreviation TIR.

Since 1959, the treaty has allowed passage of certain vehicles across international borders with minimal interference. The DEA report said that Bulgaria has exploited that treaty by allowing heroin to be smuggled in TIR vehicles, often in secret gasoline-tank compartments.

In an amendment to an appropriations bill, the Senate voted last month to declare Bulgaria a "terrorist" nation for its alleged role in the shooting of John Paul.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, urged

approval of the resolutions. He appeared before the House of Representatives panel on Tuesday as a witness.

Mr. D'Amato declared that "Bulgaria has immersed itself deeply in the operation of an international terrorist network involving drug trafficking, gun-running, assassination attempts and terrorist training."

However, Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said that Italian officials have expressed concern that any U.S. legislation "would be viewed as undercutting their investigation" of the assassination attempt on the pope.

"Our drug enforcement cooperation efforts with Bulgaria," Mr. Burt told the task force, "have been turned into propaganda exercises to demonstrate apparent rather than real cooperation in eliminating drug trafficking from Bulgaria."

He noted that the United States suspended customs cooperation with Bulgaria in 1981.

But, Mr. Burt said, by awaiting results of the Italian investigation, "we will not have interfered in the Italian judicial process."

Recalling Nixon's Kitchen Debate, 25 Years Later

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A parody, sung to the tune of "California, Here I Come," was composed on a Pan American jet as it headed for Moscow in July 1959.

Moscow Kremlin, here I come. What a place to campaign from.

The jet carried a large contingent of American reporters assigned to cover the visit of Vice President Richard M. Nixon to the Soviet Union and Poland.

The song did not prove to be prophetic. The next fall, Mr. Nixon would lose a presidential election to John F. Kennedy. But it was some trip.

The visit resulted in the so-called kitchen debate, the famous exchange between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev. The debate, on July 25, took place in a model American home at a U.S. exposition in Moscow.

While most statesmen abhor the thought of anything other than gracious pleasantries being overheard in public, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Khrushchev spent a long day and evening verbally sparring.

On Wednesday, several scores of those who made the Nixon trip gathered in the Great Hall of the

Smithsonian Institution to mark the 25th anniversary of the kitchen confrontation.

Mr. Nixon made an unexpected appearance at the reception, shaking hands with the reporters and tour guides who had accompanied him on the trip.

"It is difficult to believe it all happened 25 years ago," Mr. Nixon said. "Do we look 25 years older?"

Nostalgia and memory can be treacherous, even to some of us who were there.

For one thing, the great debate did not begin, or end, in the kitchen, as is now generally recalled. For another thing, Mr. Nixon's vaunted combative spirit was held closely in check until late in the day.

The journalists did not know at the time that President Dwight D. Eisenhower had conveyed a personal invitation to Mr. Khrushchev to visit the United States that fall. Mr. Nixon had been sternly told not to do anything that would spoil the chances of Mr. Khrushchev accepting.

The president had even sent along his younger brother, Milton S. Eisenhower, head of Johns Hopkins University, as a sort of chaperon for the vice president.

The kitchen debate actually began at a display of color television cameras and monitors at the U.S. exposition.

The services, then uncommon, had been arranged so that visitors could pass in front of the cameras and see themselves on the monitor. Mr. Khrushchev seemed incensed at this and other elements of the fair. They might have been construed as a comment on the Soviet Union's inability to provide advanced consumer goods to its people.

Dressed in a faintly ludicrous Panama hat and baggy suit, he noted that, while the United States had color television, the Soviet Union had first in space satellites.

"In another seven years, we will be on the same level as America," Mr. Khrushchev said. "In passing you by, we will wave to you."

To the surprise of the journalists who knew Mr. Nixon well, the vice president did not jump at this opportunity to display American chauvinism or anti-Soviet emotion.

Instead, he said there might be instances in which the Russians were ahead. "For example, in the development of thrust for your rockets for outer space."

But Mr. Nixon praised color television as "one of the most advanced developments in communications we have."

"No," Mr. Khrushchev said, "we have bested you in one technique and also in the other."

"You never concede anything," Mr. Nixon complained.

"I do not give up," Mr. Khrushchev said, adding that if a country such as the United States was too war-minded, "we could pull its ears a little."

The party then passed through a small sample of an American supermarket, which also annoyed Mr. Khrushchev. When Mr. Nixon said his father and mother had once run a grocery in Southern California, the Soviet leader said that grocers were capitalist exploiters.

Still not knowing that Mr. Nixon was on orders to be on his best behavior, some American reporters gasped that he let the comment pass.

Then came the famous kitchen. An American house had been built, in two parts, in the U.S. exposition. A roofed walkway permitted visitors to pass through and see both halves of the house.

Mr. Nixon told Mr. Khrushchev that the house would cost only \$14,000 to build and would be affordable to almost any U.S. steelworker, an assertion that was also taken as an insult by the Soviet leader.

When Mr. Nixon pointed out an automatic washing machine, Mr. Khrushchev said: "We have such things."

"We have steelworkers and peasants who can also afford to spend \$14,000 for a house," he later added.



Nikita S. Khrushchev, center, and Richard M. Nixon during the kitchen debate at the model American home.

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"We have steelworkers and peasants who can also afford to spend \$14,000 for a house," he later added.

Finally, Mr. Nixon, recognizing that he could lose the 1960 election right there, began to talk back, but in a strangely mild way.

"To me," he said, "you are strong and we are strong. In some ways you are stronger than we are."

That night, Mr. Khrushchev offered a toast to peace, but also to the elimination of all foreign military bases.

The vice president was hoisting his glass to his lips when his chaperon, Mr. Eisenhower, gave a small but meaningful grunt. Then Mr. Nixon declined to join the toast.

Mr. Khrushchev professed to be insulted. But finally, the two men reached a provisional compromise.

"We can all drink to the ladies," Mr. Khrushchev said.

A waiter offered another compromise, saying: "100 years of life to Chairman Khrushchev."

Mr. Nixon responded that everyone wished good health to the Soviet leader.

But Mr. Khrushchev, perhaps the most adept verbal duelist that Mr. Nixon had ever met, said: "Wait until my 99th birthday, and then we will discuss it again. Why be in a hurry?"

At the reception Wednesday, at which a videotape of the kitchen debate was shown, Mr. Nixon said of the confrontations: "The last round was a five-hour, off-the-record debate that I am sorry to say was not on tape."

He then added: "We had a lot of other things on tape that I wish were not recorded."

Reagan Asks Support of 'Abandoned' Democrats

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — President Ronald Reagan, conducting a political offensive designed to solidify his strength in Texas and the South, has urged conservative Democrats to leave a party he contends has become too liberal for mainstream Americans.

"Yours has been a great party," the president declared Thursday in a wealthy Atlanta suburb. "I was a Democrat, too, and I supported and campaigned for Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman because they were for a strong America."

However, "the current leadership of the Democratic Party," he said, "went all the way to San Francisco and then turned left. And they went so far left, they have left the mainstream."

Mindful that he needs the votes of one-quarter of the nation's Democrats and one-half of the indepen-

dents to win, Mr. Reagan pressed his strategy of depicting Walter F. Mondale and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, as out of touch with their party's rank and file.

"I want to put out my hand," he said, "and let you know that, if you're starting to feel that your party has abandoned you, then we're holding out a hand and asking for your continuing help."

Mr. Reagan carried all of the South in 1980 except Georgia, the home of former President Jimmy Carter.

"Four years ago, a tyrant held our diplomats hostage," Mr. Reagan told his Atlanta audience, referring to the diplomats seized by Iranian revolutionaries. "Four years ago, our defense had deteriorated. Four years ago, the Soviets took the free nation of Afghanistan for their own. Well, four years later

America is a very different place."

At a second rally later in the day at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the president said that during his tenure "not a single country has fallen to communism."

The president took a similar line Wednesday when he began his campaign swing in Austin, Texas.

■ Tax View Explained
Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Although Mr. Reagan appeared to deny Tuesday that he would raise taxes next year, the chief Republican spokesman on tax legislation said Wednesday that the president had clearly left open the possibility of a revenue increase after the November election.

"He was being responsible," said Senator Robert J. Dole, the Kansas

Republican who heads the Finance Committee. "He didn't close the door on something happening."

Senator Dole was referring to the answer Mr. Reagan gave Tuesday when asked at a televised news conference whether he would "flatly rule out the possibility of seeking a tax increase next year" if he were re-elected.

"Yes, I have no plans for a tax increase," Mr. Reagan replied. As he continued to talk, however, he appeared to shift his ground and laid down conditions under which a tax rise might occur.

The president said that "if the best efforts" of the government to reduce spending did not bring spending into line with revenues, "then you would have to look at the tax structure in order to bring that up to meet that minimum level of government expenditures."

Rusk Sees Foreign Policy Risk in Vote Rhetoric

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the United States conducts its "grand inquest of the nation" in this presidential election year, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk cautioned, it must be remembered that this is also "our quadrennial silly season during which candidates of both parties will probably say some very foolish things and create a certain amount of confusion at home and abroad."

"One could hope that candidates on the campaign trail would be a bit careful about foreign policy matters" that may have an effect on our allies as well as adversaries, Mr. Rusk said Wednesday. "But complete prudence would be asking too much."

"Professor Rusk," as the chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, addressed him, was dispensing some bipartisan advice from his experience as one of the longest-serving secretaries of state in American history.

He was the first witness in hearings called to examine the current state of the historic struggle between the executive and legislative branches over the formulation of foreign policy.



Dean Rusk

Noting that he had attended hundreds of meetings "in which foreign policy decisions have to be made, most of them in Democratic administrations but some in Republican administrations," Mr. Rusk said that "on no single occasion have I ever heard anyone in any of those meetings say, 'Let's get out the party platform and see what it had to say about this matter.'"

"That is not a cynical remark," Mr. Rusk said. "It simply reflects the fact that the sweeping generalities used in political debate and in party platforms simply cannot come to grips with the total reality of major issues, which involve dozens upon dozens of secondary and tertiary questions."

"The problems of confusion, friction, inefficiency and confrontation that have marked foreign policy over the last 20 years," Mr. Roth said in opening the hearings, "are not the sole responsibility of either political party. Friction between the two branches is embedded in the democratic process, he said, and "there is hardly a major foreign-policy decision that does not have domestic implications."

However much the executive branch may see Congress as "a troublesome back seat driver," Mr. Roth said, "Congress will not go away," and both sides are com-

pelled to seek greater cooperation. It is highly unlikely, Mr. Rusk told the committee, that the solution to the tension can be found in "structural changes in our system."

U.S. Postal Plan Would Lower Pay For New Workers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service said it would take advantage of the expiration of labor contracts to hire new workers at pay levels about 20 percent below the wages of current employees.

Moe Biller, president of the American Postal Workers Union, denounced the plan on Wednesday as "a provocative, union-busting tactic."

The proposed two-tier pay scale was one of the Postal Service's cost-cutting plans that caused postal unions to walk out of labor negotiations last weekend, allowing contracts with more than 600,000 workers to expire.

Since bargaining began in April, the union has avoided illegal strikes or slowdowns.

The new pay levels are based on a study by Michael L. Wachter, an economist at the University of Pennsylvania, who reported in May that postal workers were overpaid by as much as 23 percent in comparison with workers of similar skills in the private sector.

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TAKE THE PHONE

Poland-Church Accord Reported on Farm Fund

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government has agreed to a proposal by the Roman Catholic Church that the private of Poland and church-appointed officials supervise an independent fund to assist private farmers, according to church sources.

A Catholic official involved in the project said Wednesday that the government had agreed not to have a voice in the fund. He called the agreement the last major hurdle after two years of negotiations.

The fund, to be supported by Western countries, would receive money from church donations and public contributions to stimulate output and earnings for the 3.5 million private farmers in Poland. Most public contributions would come from the United States and West Germany.

Church officials said that some details remained to be worked out with the government, notably tax exemption. But they stressed that pilot projects could start by January with the \$28 million that has already been raised.

The report on the agreement came as Warsaw officials expressed hope in private that amnesty for political prisoners would earn Poland political benefits at home and abroad. The amnesty was announced last weekend.



Cardinal Jozef Glemp

Polish government spokesmen predict only a token initial response from the United States, most likely involving relaxation of some economic sanctions.

The agricultural aid plan is a favored project of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland. It relies heavily on funds raised in the West to support the only large group of private farmers among Soviet-bloc nations.

The private farmers, who own small plots but altogether till more than 75 percent of the country's farmland, make up one of the most affluent sectors in Polish society. But although they are well paid for their crops and animals, the farmers lack adequate money for modern machinery and other equipment to make farming more efficient.

Poland's farms were forcibly made collective under post-World War II Communist rule. But in 1956, after wide disturbances over food shortages, farmers were allowed to withdraw from the collective.

Most did.

The concept of having the Roman Catholic Church direct Western currencies to the private farmers, without involvement or supervision of the Communist Party or the government, is unusual in a Communist-ruled nation.

Another unusual element of the projected fund rests on the almost certain involvement of former ac-

Namibia Aide Says SWAPO Rejects South Africa Truce Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — The guerrilla movement fighting South African rule in South-West Africa has refused an offer by Pretoria to cease hostilities, according to the territory's administrator general, Willie van Niekerk.

Mr. van Niekerk's office said in a statement issued Thursday that the cease-fire offer was first made July 7 and then repeated Wednesday in talks held in the Cape Verde Islands by the administrator general and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla movement.

Mr. van Niekerk returned to Pretoria on Thursday morning and briefed the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha. Mr. van Niekerk's statement was released by his office in Windhoek, capital of the disputed territory that is also known as Namibia.

SWAPO has fought a guerrilla war since 1966 to end South African rule, which began during World War I.

The statement said Mr. Niekerk "had made it clear that South Africa sought an end to the loss of life and wished to find a formula for cessation of hostilities. SWAPO, however, was not prepared to depart from its entrenched position that a cease-fire could only be effected under United Nations supervision and after the implementation of Resolution 435."

"It was therefore not possible to reach agreement," the statement said.

The UN Security Council's Resolution 435 of 1978 sets out steps for South African withdrawal from the territory, creation of a UN peace-keeping force and election of a constitutional assembly in the territory leading to independence.

According to the statement, Mr. Botha said that South African security forces would act to prevent SWAPO incursions into Namibia from bases in southern Angola.

Mr. van Niekerk planned to hold a news conference upon his arrival.

later Thursday in Windhoek from South Africa.

South Africa has accepted the UN plan's provisions but has insisted that the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Marxist-led Angola be withdrawn before the independence plan is carried out. The United States also insists on Cuban withdrawal from Angola, where SWAPO guerrillas are based.

SWAPO and Angola say the Cuban troops are unrelated to the issue of Namibian independence. The dispute has deadlocked independence negotiations, and the South African offer appeared to be an attempt to arrange a cease-fire outside the terms of the UN plan.

Meanwhile, top U.S. and Angolan officials held talks in the Cape Verde Islands on Thursday after the South Africa-SWAPO meeting to try to find ways to reduce tensions in southern Africa, the Portuguese radio reported.

It was believed to be the first time that South African and

SWAPO delegations have met face to face without other parties present. The United States has been closely involved in the inconclusive negotiations.

U.S. diplomats in Pretoria saw the talks as "another step" in America's protracted efforts to negotiate an independence settlement for Namibia, which is Africa's last colony. In Washington, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, observed that "direct contacts overcome distrust."

Until now South Africa has refused repeated SWAPO requests for direct formal talks. The Pretoria government objects to UN resolutions recognizing SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and has not wanted to imply that the movement has a special status.

Although some direct meetings are known to have been held in secret, all formal talks have either

been conducted through Western channels or at meetings in which other Namibian political parties were involved.

A further complexity seems to dim the prospects for a rapid breakthrough. The Soviet Union and Cuba are said to be opposed to any move in South-West Africa that could be interpreted as a foreign policy victory for the Ronald Reagan administration before the presidential elections.

Moreover, the U.S. State Department and South Africa are said to believe that there is little likelihood of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola — and peace in South-West Africa — before the avowedly Marxist leadership in Luanda, Angola, has reached an accommodation with rebels fighting under the banner of Jonas Savimbi, a rap-prochement that has proved elusive. (AP, WP, NYT)

Howe Seeks to Reassure Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Thursday that the administration of Hong Kong will remain only in British hands for the 13 years before it reverts to Chinese rule.

Evidently seeking to reassure local people who are worried that China may be allowed a role in administering Hong Kong before it takes over the colony, Sir Geoffrey said that Britain and China had agreed that responsibility until then rested with Britain.

The foreign secretary arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday to consult with local officials and to conduct another day of consultations in the colony next week.

The only Chinese official he is certain to meet is Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, with whom he has two sessions of talks scheduled on Saturday.

China assumes sovereignty in 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

China has said that Hong Kong will retain considerable local autonomy after 1997 and its economic system will remain unchanged for 50 years.

But it also has said that if no agreement is reached by September, it will announce its own plans for the colony after the takeover.

Sir Geoffrey was meeting members of Hong Kong's executive and legislative councils as well as representatives of local government bodies and various professions before flying to Beijing on Friday. He is to conduct another day of consultations in the colony next week.

The only Chinese official he is certain to meet is Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, with whom he has two sessions of talks scheduled on Saturday.

Non-British diplomatic sources in Beijing said they expected that Sir Geoffrey also would be received by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and by former Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei, who is now in charge of overseeing the return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule.

British officials hope he also will meet China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, whom they see as the determining voice in China's Hong Kong policy. Mr. Deng met Sir Geoffrey on the foreign secretary's first visit to Beijing in April.

The sources said Sir Geoffrey was likely to make another visit to Hong Kong and Beijing as China's September deadline approaches.

Any agreement reached will be submitted for approval by Parliament in London after opinion in Hong Kong has been tested through a special office to be set up in the colony.

New Face, Usual Style At the Grès Collection

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The major change at Madame Grès's Thursday was the presence of Bernard Tapie, a French entrepreneur who recently bought a controlling interest in the couture house. His holding company has acquired more than 40 companies since 1977.

The fashion angle is a new one. A year ago, Tapie acquired Mic Mac, a resort-oriented ready-to-wear firm but he went a step further into high fashion with Grès.

Tapie confirmed that he was also negotiating with the Agache-Wilnot group to make a bid for its Christian Dior subsidiary. A 39-year old

PARIS FASHION

electrical engineer, Tapie is known for buying financially distressed companies, which range from Look (ski bindings) to Kickers (shoes) and Terrillon (scales).

With him at Grès's Thursday was Gilles Caussade, the man responsible for Tapie's apparel division. Caussade said Tapie bought Grès "because it's a very great French name with which we can do a lot of wonderful things."

For a start, they are planning to develop Grès's ready-to-wear, which the septuagenarian designer has not done too much with. The first collection is scheduled for spring 1985. Caussade said they were looking at several ready-to-wear designers but have not picked anybody yet. He said they would make an announcement in September.

The name of Azzedine Alaïa, one of the hottest names in French ready-to-wear, has been mentioned but Caussade would not make any comment. Alaïa would be a natural because, while he's made a go of his ready-to-wear, his background and technique are very couture. He, better than most, would relate to the perfectionist Grès.

Reached before he left for Tunisia on Thursday, Alaïa, who was still talking to Caussade on Tuesday, said he was not interested. "They've been talking to me but I don't like old houses at the end of their course." One of his collaborators hinted that Alaïa would not like the idea of working under somebody else's name, now that he is finally making it on his own.

Madame Grès, who still has 33 percent of her stock, needed a financial partner to continue creating in peace, Caussade said. Grès seemed pleased. "It's quite an extraordinary marriage," she said. "I love this group. It's headed by somebody who wants nothing but the best."

This may be why, at the end of her collection, she produced a few of her old elaborately draped Greek-goddess type dresses, the kind that have made her famous.

Although she shows last, Grès's collection is always well attended because she is the last of a kind. She turns out exquisite clothes, some of which are so too subtle for most people. The workmanship is exquisite but almost too much in these days of instant fashion.

"They're beautiful but I like my clothes with more jazz in them," said Mercedes Kellogg, an American, who was raving about four dresses she had bought at Grès's.

In her usual no-music, no-nonsense atmosphere, Grès, who locks the door of her pristine salons until the end of the collection, showed her own, very Grès creations — neatly tailored suits, often with



A Mori gown at Paris show.

matching capes, pouches or even just big stoles, artfully draped over them.

The early part included quite a few long and shaggy coats, many of them split on the side. The chestnut colored, asymmetrical suit had a timeless elegance about it and the colorful, but perfectly simple, satin dresses would make perfect jewelry foils.

The evening is what people want to see at Grès. This time, she had tall one-shouldered columns or long-torsoed faille gowns, with puffed up, pannered hips.

Hanae Mori, who, with Grès, invariably closes the fashion season, showed in the morning. This is another designer who keeps to her own track and seems to be quietly reaching her own target. Known as the most powerful "establishment" designer in Tokyo, Mori is the only Japanese to belong to the exclusive "couture club."

With the amazing capacity of functioning from different capitals, Mori, who also has a prosperous fashion operation in New York, manages to give each of her different clientele what it wants. Her designs for Paris are becoming increasingly luxury-oriented with just enough Japanese touches to make them interestingly exotic.

As always, Mori touched on current fashion trends without exaggeration. Her elegant, lady-like clothes, long, strong-shouldered, long coats. The sweeter theme, still rampant in Paris collections, was done with an Art Deco feeling. Her embroidered dresses were among the most luxurious in Paris and her draped dresses were worn by models, who, somehow, managed to look real.

Italy Cuts Time Suspects Are Held Without a Trial

Reuters

ROME — Italy has changed its preventive detention laws to reduce the time criminal suspects can be imprisoned without trial.

Under rules approved in parliament on Wednesday, pre-trial detention has been cut to a maximum of six years for serious crimes and five months for minor ones. The previous limit was 10 years and eight months, but magistrates could effectively hold suspects indefinitely by ordering consecutive detentions.

Magistrates used the detention laws widely over the past decade to break the leftist Red Brigades, holding thousands of guerrilla suspects rounded up by the police. Nearly two thirds of the 50,000 now in Italian prisons are pre-trial detainees, including some guerrilla suspects who have been held for eight years or more.

The new law also set maximum detention periods for each stage of Italy's complex judicial process.

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300 Are Detained in Uruguay

United Press International

MONTEVIDEO — An estimated 300 people, among them the wife of the imprisoned Uruguayan political leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, were arrested Wednesday during a demonstration to demand Mr. Ferreira's release, protest organizers said.

OIL & MONEY: STRATEGIES FOR THE EIGHTIES.

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OCTOBER 18

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THE ROLE OF THE INVESTMENT HOUSE IN OIL COMPANY MERGERS

Frank G. Zarb, Partner, Lazard Frères & Co.
THE FINANCING OF MERGERS AND VENTURES

Carol Ferguson, Oil Analyst, Wood, Madsen & Co.
William S. Lear, Senior Vice President and Worldwide Head of Energy and Minerals Group, The First National Bank of Chicago

Yves Ravani, Vice President, Energy, The World Bank
UNITED STATES ENERGY POLICY

Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy.
THE FUTURES AND SPOT MARKETS: A NEW RANGE OF OPTIONS

Moderator: Nicholas G. Voité, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague
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English Opera Troupes in the U. S.: Some Sobering Comparisons

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — For more than a century, the English had to suffer the scorn of the Continent, musically speaking. "Das Land ohne Musik," the Germans sneered — the country without music. But all that has changed in the last 50 years. British composers easily hold their own, internationally. British orchestras, conductors and singers proliferate on the world's stages. And now, if such proof were needed, we realize that English opera, too, need fear comparisons with no one.

In the last few weeks, both of London's major opera companies have performed in the United States for the first time. The English National Opera (the rough equivalent in London to the New York City Opera here) played in Texas and New Orleans before settling in for 10 days at the Metropolitan Opera House. And the Royal Opera, Covent Garden (the big international house in London, comparable to the Met) has just finished an 11-performance run in Los Angeles, as part of the Olympic Arts Festival.

What seems almost as interesting as both companies' actual artistry is what they tell us about American opera, and the two New York companies in particular. In some areas, New York can easily withstand the competition. With casting, for instance, the young American singers at the City Opera seem easily the equals, if not the superiors, of the counterparts with the ENO.

BUT in other respects, above all the willingness to champion national composers and to entertain new staging ideas, the English visits provided an enlightening, somewhat sobering standard for evaluation. Both London companies' devotion to Benjamin Britten this year in America (and other composers at home) is not paralleled by a similar advocacy of American composers by the New York companies. And while Britten is hardly at the cutting edge of production stylings, the best stagings of both companies during these tours served to remind us how unsure the New York opera houses seem just now in this regard.

Tour performances cannot, of course, give a comprehensive picture of any company's artistic vitality: repertoire, productions and casting are all carefully chosen to present a positive impression. One would never know, for instance, that the Royal Opera has encountered uncharacteristic critical carping at home for the last couple of seasons, or that other British companies at the same level as the ENO, above all the Welsh National Opera, have challenged the English company for boldness and musical standards.

Still, the productions here showed both London companies in a most favorable light. In the English National Opera tour repertoire, Jonathan Miller's mafioso production of "Rigoletto" wasn't quite so rapturously welcomed by New Yorkers as it was at home, and the ENO version of Prokofiev's "War and Peace" had to contend with memories of the lavish Bolshoi performances seen here in 1975. But both were still admired, in some quarters at least, and so was "Patience," even in a house ludicrously larger than what Gilbert and Sullivan were seen in. Both operas of Britten were greeted in tones that ranged from respect to enthusiasm: "Gloriana," for its rarity and the crustiness of Britten's music and Sarah Walker's portrayal of Elizabeth I, and "The Turn of the Screw," seen only in San Antonio, for the brilliance of Miller's staging and an impeccable performance.

The Royal Opera was even more warmly reviewed. Plácido Domingo aside, the cast

for the new production of "Turandot" (so new that London won't see it until September) was nothing special, nor was Colin Davis's gentlemanly conducting. But Andrei Serban's stage direction, abetted by Sally Jacobs's fanciful sets and costumes, made a thrilling spectacle. Jon Vickers and Davis combined for a searing "Peter Grimes," in Elijah Moshinsky's powerfully austere 1975 production. And Davis, a nicely consistent cast and a gorgeous August Everding-Jürgen Rose production made Mozart's "Zauberflöte" as magical as it should be.

When comparing the London and New York companies, it should be remembered that both the Met and the City Opera have close ties to Britain. John Dexter was at the Met, overseeing productions, and Joan Ingpen is still casting director. The result has been a steady influx of British singers, conductors, directors and designers to the Met. At City Opera, such directors as Colin Graham, conductors as Raymond Leppard and even at our "American National Opera," as Beverly Sills tried to call it for a while — such singers as Heather Harper, who just finished doing Ellen Orford in Britten's "Peter Grimes" in Los Angeles.

And yet there are differences, as well — significant ones. Interestingly, I think, the proportionately greater role of public financing in Britain does not count for too much. It no doubt allows a little greater independence from immediate box-office consideration in the choice of repertoire. But the English companies' greater venturesomeness in that regard can better be explained by a more sophisticated public and the determined advocacy of the new (or at least the British new) by the London musical press, which can seem sycophantic and boosterish, but which can also be supportive in a way that the more determinedly independent American press sometimes is not.

The English advocacy of the contemporary, the unfamiliar and the British is best seen in the fact that of the eight operas offered here by both companies, three were by Britten, "The Turn of the Screw" and "Peter Grimes" are relative staples, but "Gloriana" is a real rarity.

Compare that — and the real, loving care evinced by both companies in their Britten productions and performances — with the Met and City Opera. The latter has had an intermittent history of support for American opera, and shows signs of a renewed interest in at least its potentially popular products in the future. The Met has a poor history of commissions and of performing what it does commission, and hasn't even gotten around to some of the 20th century's recognized masterpieces (Schoenberg's "Moses und Aaron," for starters).

ALLED to its advocacy of British composers is the ENO's policy of presenting everything in English. Right now in New York and across the country, opera companies are leaping aboard the "superlites" bandwagon, although to this taste the jury is still out as to whether such projections are more helpful or distracting. In England, as in Germany, it has long been the custom for every theater short of the overly international houses (like Covent Garden) to sing in the language of the audience. The companies are encouraged to do so by theater sizes far smaller and more intimate than the barns into which American singers must shout.

We live in an era of the visually spectacular — in opera on the European continent, and in the avant-garde, everywhere. That revolution has only slowly penetrated across the English Channel, however, and even more slowly across the Atlantic to our mostly conservative opera houses. Interestingly, it was the Royal Opera that made the more

striking impression in terms of stage direction and design. The interest derived from the fact that as an international house Covent Garden might be expected to cast superstar singers unwilling to rehearse for long periods, while the ENO could cultivate a musical-dramatic ensemble style.

The English National Opera does have its radical productions, but perhaps partly because the company sensed potential resistance from the New York audience and press, and more likely because first priority was placed on repertoire rather than productions, most of the ENO's New York offerings looked dowdy. The Colin Graham "Gloriana" dates from 1966, and looks it, and while "War and Peace" was ingenious in its use of slides, the slides themselves were undistinguished. Miller's "Turn of the Screw" in San Antonio was fairly handsome and theatrically clever. That leaves the "Rigoletto," about which much has already been written. Whatever one thought of Miller's original concept or his working-out of plot details, the actual design was striking enough — if nowhere near so bold as the best work seen today in Paris, Milan or throughout Germany.

The Serban-Jacobs "Turandot" was something else again. Jacobs, who is English but who has lived in Los Angeles since 1967, was responsible for such Peter Brook/Royal Shakespeare Company settings of the 1960s as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Marat/Sade," and she has lost none of her dazzling visual flair. The "Grimes" was less arresting visually than as a reproductive, concentrated statement of a work too often cluttered by fishing-village postcardisms. But the "Zauberflöte," a recreation of a mid-70s Munich original, at least suggested the illusionistic wonders of the present-day German stage in a conservative but still very beautiful way.

TAKEN as a whole these operas made most stagings at the two New York companies look pretty staid. As it happens, we are in limbo in New York when it comes to direction and design.

From a musical standpoint, the visits by the two English companies were also instructive. In terms of casting, the New York companies have nothing to fear from the comparison. Covent Garden offers less vocal firepower than the Met on a week-in, week-out basis, and its Los Angeles cast had their ups and downs.

Both British companies offered fine orchestras and even finer choruses. Both music directors sounded slightly uncomfortable with the passions of Italian opera. Mark Elder, the young ENO music director, led an assured account of "Gloriana" but a rather too polite "Rigoletto." Lionel Friend conducted the chamber forces of "The Turn of the Screw" expertly, and James Lockhart did the best he could with the rambling "War and Peace." If Elder seemed no Verdiian, then Colin Davis, who is stepping down as music director of the Royal Opera, is no Puccinian. But he conducted a full-blooded "Grimes" and a truly noble "Zauberflöte."

Already, there is talk of a return trip by the ENO — to Los Angeles next summer. For all the complaints they may occasionally encounter at home, both the Royal and the English National proved equal to mustering a viable series of productions for U.S. consumption. It was good to hear Britten so authoritatively rendered. But both of companies, even with the ENO's language policy, are stylistically versatile ensembles fully capable of addressing themselves to the repertoire of the world. Operatically, England is a "Land ohne Musik" no more.

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The New Wave in Mime

by Alan M. Kriegsmann

WASHINGTON — Until recently, the art of mime was generally identified with its one really celebrated exponent, Marcel Marceau, the French artist who popularized the art form three decades ago. Mime came to mean the sort of whiteface, illusionary skits that were Marceau's specialty.

A backlash ensued, however. Marceau's popularity spawned legions of imitators, few as adept as Marceau, and both the public and the press developed an allergy. Part of it had to do with the kind of frustrating guessing game a mime performance could become in the hands of a less than polished practitioner. Woody Allen bitingly lampooned the phenomenon in a New Yorker story.

"The mime now proceeded to spread a picnic blanket, and, instantly, my old confusion set in. He was either spreading a picnic blanket or milking a small goat. Next, he elaborately removed his shoes, except I'm not positive that they were his shoes, because he drank one of them and mailed the other to Pittsburgh."

This was written in the mid-1960s, and the skepticism has persisted.

Ironically, what is now being called "the new mime" — a differently oriented, more psychologically probing kind of performance with an emphasis on a wide range of movement arts — had its roots in the ideas and techniques of Marceau's teacher, Etienne Decroux. Decroux, who was also the mentor of Jean-Louis Barrault, has become the patron saint of "the new mime."

Now, mime is coming into its own in the United States. The signs are everywhere, including here in Washington, where there is no lack of performances by jugglers, magicians, puppeteers, clowns, and mask makers, among others. Mime, in its contemporary manifestations, has come to embrace all these skills and more.

But along with the burgeoning activity and excitement has come an identity crisis. Within the field and without, people are asking, what is this thing called mime? A concrete illustration of the quandary and the kind of dilemma it poses is the recent decision by the National Endowment for the Arts to move funding for mime from the agency's dance program to its theater program, starting next year. Mime falls between the cracks of existing categories. Mimes themselves are unsure which ties are the closest.

Even when mime is defined more narrow-



Marcel Marceau as Bip.

ly as gestural theater, a fundamental schism asserts itself — a division between old and new style mime, to put it in broad terms.

DECROUX, originator of the new style, had little use for illusionist mime, as he once put it. "If I have been impressed by all the arts, even if not equally impressed by all of them, there is one that displeases me. That is pantomime. Pantomime: that play of face and hands, which seems to try to explain things but lacks the words. I detest this form."

Decroux evolved a kind of mime he called "corporeal mime," a term that underscores the involvement of the entire body. His pupils benefited from Decroux's painstakingly analytical research into the sources, mechanics and emotional implications of movement. The Decroux approach has not supplanted older styles of mime, which continue to flourish, but the corporeal-mime current runs strong on contemporary stages.

One of the most gifted and accomplished disciples of Decroux is Thomas Leabhart, a resident artist at California's Pomona College, founder of the Mime Journal, and a superb solo performer. One of his routines, performed at the recent International Mime and Clown Festival in Elkins, West Virginia, is called "How I was Perplexed and What I Did About It." It not only exemplifies some of the main trends in new mime, but also uses the present, self-questioning predicaments of the art form as a thematic point of departure.

The "perplexity" of the title refers to the nature and definition of mime. The piece is largely autobiographical — as Leabhart executes intricate sequences of abstract but powerfully evocative movement, he simultaneously addresses the audience.

"I've got to have costumes," he says at one point. "You don't expect the audience to look at leotards for an hour, do you?"

Shortly thereafter he exchanges, in a blackout, his body tights for a red shirt and blue trousers. "Don't you like telling stories?" he queries. "I thought modern mime was about movement, not about stories," comes the reply. He goes on to recount, in fragments of monologue, his early interest in painting, his dishwashing experiences at a retirement hotel, his studies in dance at Jacob's Pillow, his classes with Decroux. "For the first time," he says in the Decroux passage, "I saw where one movement began and the other ended."

All the while, as if on a separate track, Leabhart's body is transforming and transporting itself through a series of highly charged postures and moves — sudden cringes, startling grabbings of his head and

torso by clutching fingers or twisted arms, swift, smooth falls and rollovers. There is a wild disjunction to it all — often parts of the body seem to be going in opposing directions and tempo at the same time — but also a crazy, internal logic.

ALONGSIDE Leabhart's performance was a duet called "Spring Forward, Fall Back" by Jeannie Kranich and Kate Lunga. Lunga studies with Leabhart, as well as Decroux and other mimes. The piece also had its autobiographical side — one whole section, for example, with the two women sitting on folding chairs, had the performers repeatedly raising and shaking their arms, like children in a classroom volunteering answers to a teacher's questions.

It does not sound like much in blunt description but the duo managed to invest the scene with intense emotion, conveyed purely through bodily tension, position and movement.

Another example of "new mime," but not so serious in content, is the work of the clown Geoff Hoyle, of San Francisco. He performs a vastly amusing solo, "Fool," on the premise that he was unwillingly trapped on stage and longed desperately for escape.

In one brilliant passage he dons a fool's cap and a mask consisting of oversized spectacles, a huge nose and a handlebar moustache. He then engages in a silent, mysteriously hilarious encounter with his own "double," a miniature head on a stick, with the same cap and mask. It was excruciatingly funny, but at the same time oddly poignant, toying with the idea of confronting oneself as a doubting, critical outsider.

From the immediate perspective of present-day theater, mime is often regarded as a sort of special, fringe activity, somehow on the sidelines of the "mainstream." It is the relatively recent, Western tradition of "plays" that is special. Mimetic arts and techniques have played a fundamental role, not only in ancient, non-Western and pre-Renaissance theater, but in our own conventions of drama, opera, ballet and musicals.

The recent resurgence of mime suggests that perhaps the pendulum is swinging back and restoring mime once more to its place both in the spectrum of arts and in public affection. No doubt there is still a long way to go, but that is what makes the current rise in mime performance and mime audiences so promising.

Mime may not be sure in its own mind exactly what it wants or ought to be, but it is pretty clear it is headed for the big time, whatever definition eventually prevails.

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Geoff Hoyle.

English in the World: Invasion in Italy, Transplant in Asia

by James M. Johnson

CASTELLO, Italy — When in doubt, as every French president knows, a forthright attack on François will do no harm and may drum up support at the polls. And he can always enlist the support of the Académie Française, founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu to lay down the law on correct usage.

Despite the clamor calls to Gallic patriotism, however, the well of *français* is, from the official viewpoint, becoming ever more impure and defiled by perfidious *Anglais*.

But in Italy, home of Latin, the source of all the Romance languages, such appeals to linguistic purity fall on ears deafened by a steady barrage of Italian: *il leader, il marketing, lo shopping, il computer, il relax, il pop (music), il number one, il big, il cocktail, il bar* — the list seems endless.

Where can an Italian who resents this invasion of his language by foreign words find support? Theoretically, he can turn to the Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1583 in Florence to sift the wheat (pure usage) from the chaff (bran or chaff of impure usage). But today, the academy, which is composed of 11 "national" members and 10 Italian and 10 foreign corresponding academicians, offers purists only cold comfort.

"The academy has not tried to play a normative role for a long time now," its secretary, Giovanni Nencioni, said recently. "When no academician can agree with another, I don't see how we can get the whole country to accept our views. The academy is now primarily engaged in research. We have a triple purpose: the study of the language, the enrichment and correction of texts of Italian literature and the updating of our dictionary, which was first published in 1612 and had an enormous influence on the compilation of lexicons and dictionaries by other European academies in the 17th century."

The academicians are all professors involved in linguistic studies, and their headquarters is the severe but serene Renaissance Villa Medicea in this suburban village, five kilometers (three miles) north of Florence.

At the mention of the Académie Française, Nencioni smiled. "The Académie," he

said, "has the duty not only of studying the language but also of defending it, insuring its integrity and purity. I think the French have a somewhat hegemonistic view of their language. I recall that the late President [Georges] Pompidou formed an official commission to manufacture words to be used instead of foreign expressions."

"That has not been our approach for a century or more. When the academy was founded and for a couple of hundred years afterward, it did try to set norms and impose a standard usage, based on the language spoken in Tuscany and Florence and especially on the works of the great triad of Tuscan authors: Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarca. But all that is finished."

Nencioni takes a highly indulgent view of the invasion of foreign words, especially English. "Proveval was the international language in the 14th century," he said, "and it has left many traces in our language. Then in the 16th century, it was Spanish. *Brio* is one of the words of Spanish origin that comes immediately to mind, but there are many others. French influence began with the Enlightenment in the 18th century, leaving us 'analysis' and 'epoch' and many other words. Now it is the turn of English."

Nencioni does not share French fears of an influx of foreign words.

"Italian or any language has its own vitality and is capable of defending itself," he said. "But also it's futile fighting the tide." Many of the words are technical or scientific, representing ideas coming from outside the country. If you bring in a computer, you will naturally call it by its original, foreign name.

THE last official campaign in Italy to defend the language was waged by the Fascist government. "The Academy of Italy was coining words for every foreign term," Nencioni remarked, "but only a few caught on. *Autista* replaced chauffeur but *roda di gallo* (rooster's tail — for cocktail) didn't." His laughter suggested no regret.

In their adoption into Italian, English words often take a considerable battering. It is not possible or correct to say in English "I'm going to enjoy the relax," for the word is not used as a noun. But it has become one

in Italian. Strangely, the Italians in their quest for a noun could have mutilated an Italian rather than an English word, for *rilassarsi* means to relax and is derived from the Latin *relaxare*.

Nencioni shrugged. "There is no accounting for the way words are transformed in passing from one language to another," he said. "I understand that *lo smoking* (smoking jacket) is not used in that way in English. You do not say 'the smoking.' And why should we have picked up *lo sport* from English when it was originally an Italian word, *sportu*, meaning outside the doors or out of doors?"

"As for *relax*, it is true that a term based on the Latin and Italian words could have been created. But *rilassarsi* does not imply all that the English word 'relaxation' suggests. '*Rilassarsi*' means letting the body go limp, while 'relaxation' in English means a general condition, a cultural dimension, the whole concept of leisure."

As another example, Nencioni cited the English expression: "an exhaustive report."

"It means in English that the report covered the whole field," he pointed out. "*Esauriente* means physically spent or worn out. It does not have the sense of completeness. All languages have gaps and we should not mind too much if they are filled with words from another tongue."

Curiously, little effort is now made to domesticate a foreign word. The French *época* became the Italian *epoca* but the English "big," while becoming an Italian noun, has stubbornly remained Anglo-Saxon. President Sandro Pertini is "il big" of Italy and bankers are "i big" of finance. Italianized, the word might have been *il bigio*, or *il bihi* for the plural, but it's too late now.

Avid collectors of fine examples of Italian also draw much harmless amusement from oddities of pronunciation. Club is often pronounced "kleb," so that "clubhouse" becomes "kleb (pause) ow-zzzz." And a bulletin on radio or television is announced as a "flesh." "Plausible imitations of an upper-class English accent," an Irish journalist observed with gentle malice.

When the Italians have perfected Italianish, they may take to exporting it. So "Ip... Ooooh-rah" for *import-in-Italy*.

by William K. Stevens

NEW DELHI — The traveler wanted to fly from Calcutta to Delhi, but was not sure whether to go on Tuesday or Wednesday.

"It is better to make the booking for Tuesday rather than Wednesday so that later you would not have to prepone it," the reservations clerk said with what seemed unassailable logic.

That is just one small clue to the way in which Indian English — after North American and British the most prevalent of many global Englishes — is developing, changing, growing and evolving into one of the world's most distinctive tongues.

Purists see it as an aberrational offshoot and look down their noses at it. But some linguists contend that it is rounding into a valid and respectable entity of its own. Actually, they mean South Asian English, the link language of 25 million of the most influential people in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. In India, English and Hindi are the official national languages for government use.

It is now clear, in the opinion of Dr. Braj B. Kachru, a Kashmiri linguist teaching at the University of Illinois, that, as he puts it, "a standard variety of South Asian English has evolved," on its own, without the prop of British colonial enforcement. Kachru recently published a book on the subject and wants to compile a dictionary of Indian English.

Shaped by local social conditions in response to local needs, and altered by the adoption of forms, constructions and vocabulary from indigenous languages, Indian English appears to be here to stay, adding a strong, increasingly distinct flavor to the planetary babel.

This is how a typical telephone conversation might sound:

"That's Mr. Sharma, is it?"
"Yeah, yeah, May I speak to Mr. Kapur?"
"He is not sitting in his seat. You must be knowing that he is taking tea at this hour, isn't it?"

"But I have intimated to him that the matter is very urgent."

"No problem. I will put up your case, and I am sure he will do the needful. May I know

your number? He will call you back after half an hour."

The conversation is fictional, but its phrasing and vocabulary are authentic, and it takes place in many variations countless times a day, often between a bureaucrat's assistant, called a *babu*, and a citizen who wants something done.

If the official gets angry and wants to punish a supplicant, he might dismiss him

Shaped by local social conditions in response to local needs, and altered by the adoption of forms, constructions and vocabulary from indigenous languages, Indian English appears to be here to stay, adding a strong, increasingly distinct flavor to the planetary babel.

with the ultimate bureaucratic putdown, delivered with classic, quintessential Indian phrasing: "Whatever you are wanting, I am not giving."

Among the distinguishing characteristics of Indian English, linguists say, is a pronounced tendency toward Latinity. "Demise" is preferred to "death." Critics are always finding "lacunae" in the projects of government planners. People are felicitated on their birthdays and condoled in sorrow. A car is not morged to the bank, it is hypothecated.

Diction is polite, and the tone is somewhat formal and bookish, with the result that spoken Indian English often tends not to sound conversational to American or English ears. To some linguists, such as Akhi-

leshwar Jha of Delhi University, this is a sign that Indian English has not yet matured; that many Indians still try to imitate British and American English rather than blend the language with confidence and let it flow naturally.

The influence of British English remains very strong. "In the hospital" is "in hospital." "Can't" is pronounced "cahn't." Politicians are "keen" to gather votes. The last letter of the alphabet is pronounced "zed." Furthermore, much of spoken Indian English is influenced by constructions and words from Indian languages. One such usage is "isn't it?" (comparable to the French *n'est-ce pas?*) which can be traced to the Hindi *kai-neh?*

Other examples are the use of "you must be knowing" for "you must know"; "What is your native place?" a common ice-breaker; "The driver is absconding," for "The driver absconded," and the phrase "Tea-coffee, please?" from a waiter bearing both.

A well-disposed person will ask, "How is your good self?" And a clerk filling out a form inquires, "What is your good name?"

Many north Indian languages have no provision for double consonants at the beginning of a word, such as the "sk" sound in "school." The result is "ess-school" and "ess-tation." Kashmiris tend to separate the consonants with a vowel, as in "sa-peech" for "speech."

In another carry-over from Hindi, words are sometimes doubled, as in, "If I have told him five-five, ten-ten times, I've told him a hundred." A simple yes becomes "Yeah yeah." Prepositions are dropped and phrases shortened. A bunch of keys becomes a key-bunch.

The newspapers, perhaps most of all, reflect the distinctive voice of Indian English. Journalists use a number of distinctive but essentially non-Indian clichés: criminals are "miscreants" or "bad characters" or "antisocial elements." Public officials do not fly from place to place, they "airdash."

More numerous are the Hindi words that pepper the news, in such headlines as, "Gram, Urad and Moong Fall Sharply in Delhi." Gram, urad and moong are lentils in the commodities market.

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TRAVEL

Pleasant Surprises in Yalta

by John F. Burns

YALTA, U.S.S.R. — Almost everyone who visits the Soviet Union passes through Moscow, and most go on to Leningrad. For those with time, Georgia and the famed caravan along the old silk route — Tashkent, Samarkand and Bishkek — are favorites. But for those who want to see places full of fascination, but when asked this correspondent to recommend a destination that is not so obvious, a name springs immediately to mind: Yalta, in the Crimea, playground of Czar Nicholas II, site of possibly the most controversial diplomatic conference of the century.

One reason, above all, argues for including Yalta on an extended itinerary to the Soviet Union. Any trip there carries with it more in its share of drabness, tawdry hotels and second-rate service, all of which tax the tolerance of the most patient traveler. After a day or 10 days, many foreign travelers are fed up with the drabness, tawdry hotels and second-rate service, all of which tax the tolerance of the most patient traveler.

The surprise began at Simferopol, site of a principal airport in the Crimea and a 90-minute drive from Yalta by bus or by a car.

With eight million vacationers a year arriving in the Crimea, perhaps 10 percent of them foreigners, Aeroflot and Intourist have combined to make the reception at the former terminal at Simferopol a model of anything it usually is not: polite, organized and swift, with nice touches such as the

porter who eagerly carries your bags to your car and attendants who usher you to the bar for a cold drink on a hot day.

The drive is stunning, running southeast across fertile flatlands to the mountains, which guard approaches from the sea. There the road leaves the orchards and vineyards of the interior and climbs 2,500 feet (760 meters) to a pass that affords dramatic views of the coastline and the Black Sea. In the spring, the scent of apple and lilac blossoms wafts across the valleys, and the roadsides are busy with peasants selling new potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers from their private plots.

Just before the crest of the pass lies one of the many memorials that dot the Crimea. For its beauty, fertility and strategic importance this has been one of the most fought-over stretches of territory in the country. The memorial is to Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov, hero of the battle of Borodino, outside Moscow, which marked the turning point for Napoleon's army. Marshal Kutuzov is celebrated in the Crimea for his triumphs in the Russian-Turkish wars that ended the suzerainty of the sultan of Turkey over the region in 1783.

Others who have contested ownership of the Crimea include the Greeks, who had settlements there several centuries before Christ, the Arabs and the Genoese. Memorials also mark the Russian defense against the British, French and Turks in the Crimean War of 1853-56, best remembered in the West for the futile gallantry of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and the work of Florence Nightingale in exposing scandalous conditions in battlefield hospitals. Both Balaklava and Sevastopol, site of the famous siege, on the southern tip of the peninsula, however, are closed to foreigners.

On a lovely day the misery of those battles seems far away. From Alusha, a burgeoning town on the coast, the road swings westward for a 25-mile (40-kilometer) journey to Yalta, reached along a corniche the equal of any in the Soviet Union. At Oresanda, a few miles beyond Yalta on the coast, Soviet leaders since Stalin have maintained a group of superbly landscaped villas, hidden behind a high fence and a thick forest.

It was there that Leonid I. Brezhnev entertained President Richard M. Nixon during their summit meeting in 1972. According to local reports, Yuri V. Andropov took over the estate during his brief tenure last year, and Konstantin U. Chernenko, his successor, has done likewise.

Henry A. Kissinger, in his memoirs, described the estate as an elaborate beach complex, with a grotto containing an Olympic-size swimming pool reached through electrically operated glass doors set into the limestone cliffs.

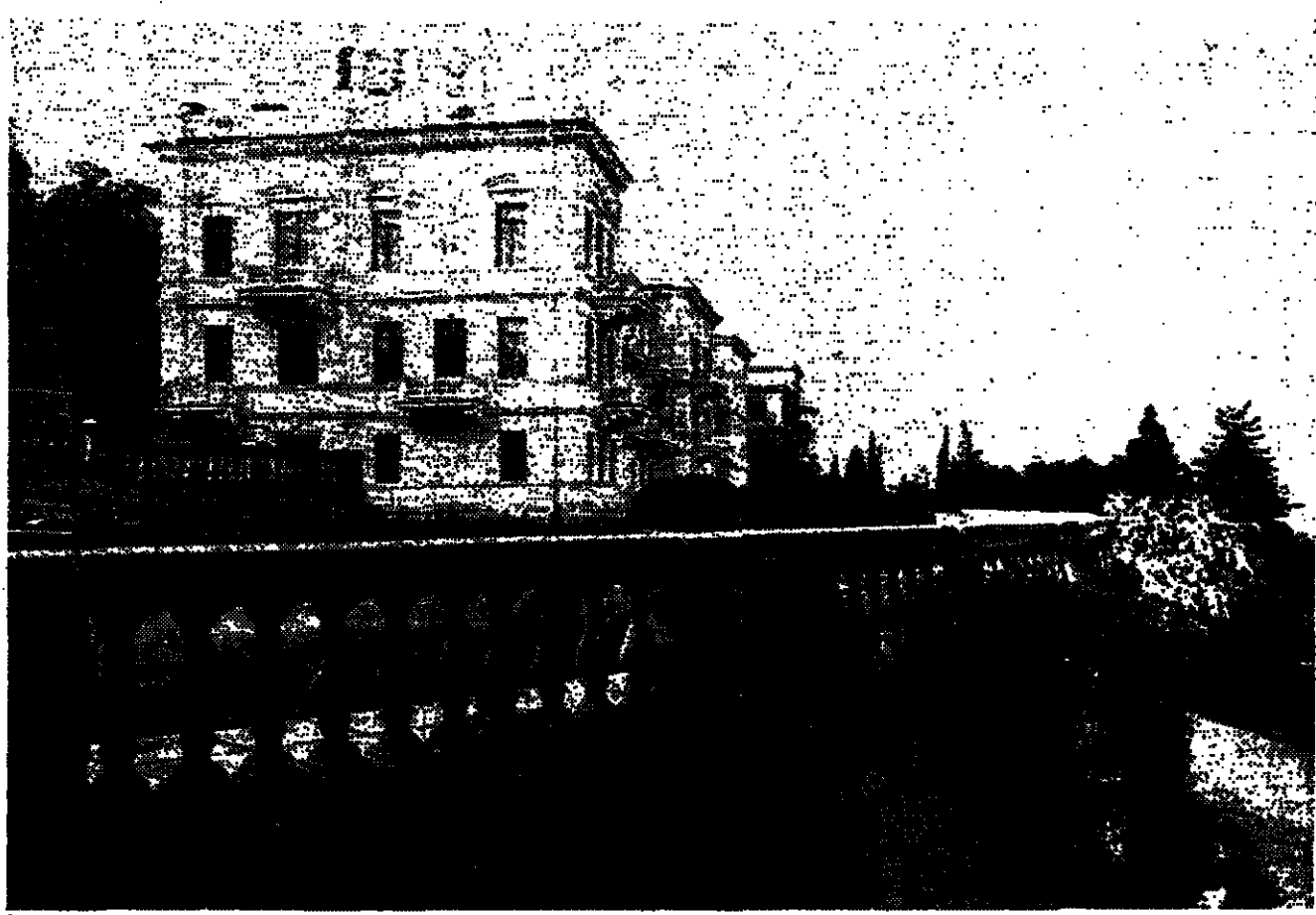
THE principal Intourist hotel, named for the town, is another surprise. Built five years ago by a construction group that matched Soviet labor with Yugoslav expertise, it stands halfway up the hillside to the east of town, with westward-facing rooms and balconies offering a view across the bay.

Bathrooms, often dingy and rusting in Soviet hotels, are clean. Not only did our room have untroubled water and a bathtub plug, rarities in themselves, but it also boasted towels imported from Syria and — never sighted before by this traveler in three years of touring the country — a paper seal on the toilet with a printed Russian legend attesting to the fact that it had been disinfected. Direct-dial telephones that could be used to reach other cities in the Soviet Union and swift operator assistance in placing international calls were other pluses.

With nearly 1,500 rooms, the hotel has problems coping with numbers at mealtime. But with half a dozen restaurants and cafes and just as many bars, the delays are bearable. As everywhere in the Soviet Union, menus are more a guide to management's aspirations than to availability, so be prepared for disappointments. We found the borscht excellent and the Crimean-style chicken — basically, fried chicken with a hot red sauce — fortifying. As always, the live bands at dinner played at a volume and a beat that made conversation virtually impossible, but with much to see in a 48-hour visit we scarcely felt like lingering.

Taking a taxi outside the hotel, we headed for the Chekhov Museum, arguably the most interesting museum in the Soviet Union. There, in a house that was built for him in 1899, Anton Chekhov wrote two of his most famous plays, "The Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard," as well as several of his most famous stories, such as "The Lady With The Lapdog," "The Bishop" and "The Betried."

A new structure at one end of the garden



Livadiya Palace in Yalta.

John F. Burns, The New York Times

contains a fine display of photographs, manuscripts and artifacts, including the desk at which Chekhov did his writing, his pince-nez, page proofs marked extensively in the author's hand and a testimonial from Lenin in which the visitor learns that the leader of the Bolshevik revolution was so moved by Chekhov's description of life in a Russian lunatic asylum that he felt himself being transported into the claustrophobic milieu depicted by the author and had to put the book down.

In the house, preserved as it was when Chekhov died of tuberculosis in 1904, there is much more to delight anyone who ever read a Chekhov work or saw it performed. Though the author was in Germany when he died, his sister, M. P. Chekhova, remained in the house until she died in 1957, serving as curator of what became in 1920 a state museum.

Her successors as guides have a keenness for their work that is rarely found in such exhibits in the Soviet Union, offering tours of each room. It was in the study that Chekhov wrote "The Cherry Orchard" and spent long hours talking with guests like Maxim Gorky and Sergei Rachmaninoff. On view is the ankle-length black leather coat that Chekhov wore when he visited the penal colony on Sakhalin Island, a journey that brought attention to the suffering of czarist exiles.

From the Chekhov house it is a 10-minute drive west along the coast to Livadiya, known for its two czarist palaces set in a park a few hundred feet above the sea. It was there that Alexander III died in 1894 and there that his successor, Nicholas II, spent some of the last summers of his life with his family. In recent years one of the palaces has

been converted into a sanatorium, but a weekday visitor finds the beauty and tranquility of the grounds undisturbed save for an occasional stroller enjoying the cedars, the pines, the lilacs, the apple blossoms and the views of the sea.

Livadiya is best known as the site of the Yalta Conference of Feb. 4-11, 1945, at which President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Josef Stalin and Winston Churchill, in effect, molded the postwar world and enabled the Soviet Union to impose Communist governments in Eastern Europe. In the Soviet Union the Yalta Conference is regarded as the climactic moment of the World War II alliance and is celebrated as an expression of peace and cooperation among the Big Three powers.

ARRIVING after the palace had closed for the day, we were nonetheless invited in by a policeman and a caretaker. Passing unguided through the parade rooms where President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and their advisers caucused during the conference, we came across the white hall where the meeting took place, an airy wing that is being renovated with everything from ceiling moldings to the parquet floor receiving attention from skilled craftsmen.

The conference table stood temporarily in a room at one end of the hall, with seating cards denoting where each of the principals had sat. On the wall, an oil painting seemed to catch the mood of the three leaders: Stalin, in the uniform of a Red Army marshal, pipe in hand, expansive and confident; Churchill, also in military khaki, slumped bulldog-like across from him; Roosevelt, pa-

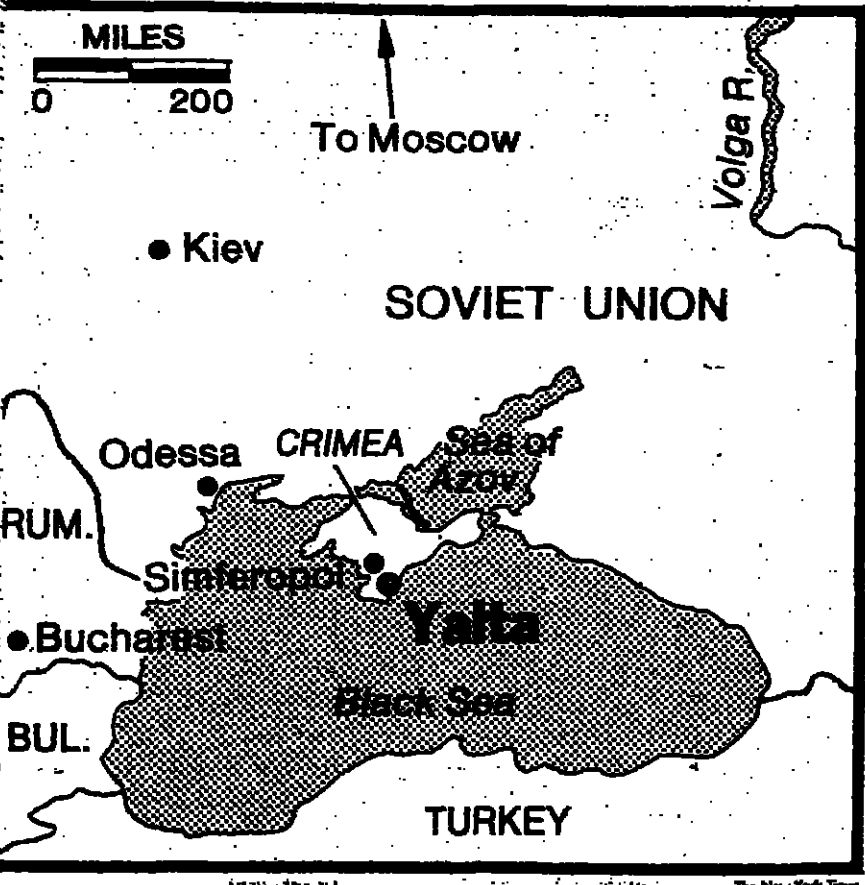
trician as ever, upright in his seat, but showing the frailty that a few weeks later was to culminate in his death.

From the palace, visitors can follow the footsteps of the czars and take a five-mile walk along winding paths that run along the escarpment to the west of the palace. We lingered there, scenting the mimosas and sharing the beauty with Russian families out for an evening stroll. Here, even casual contacts with Russians seemed easy, as though the scenery and the air had infused one and all with goodwill.

The taxi that deposited us at quayside brought us on a scene that could have been almost any small vacation resort in southern Europe. At anchor in the harbor lay two of the Soviet cruise ships that ply between Black Sea ports, the Greek islands and destinations as far west as Venice and Marseille. From friends who have sailed aboard them, we knew of the vessels' reputations for first-class service, and the passengers walking the quayside seemed tanned and happy enough. Nearby, some smaller pleasure vessels were tied up, having completed a day of carrying tourists across the bay to Livadiya, Alupka Palace, the Nikitsky botanical garden and other attractions.

Along the Lenin Embankment, back from the docks, is a wide assortment of restaurants and cafes serving everything from shashlik to ice cream. They are, however, something of a disappointment. Although fishing boats can be seen setting off at dusk, there appeared to be little effort to get the fresh catch onto local tables. A request for fish tends to result in the dried and salted variety as readily available in Moscow as at the Black Sea.

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The Student Prince in Residence

by Alan Levy

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — In the early 1970s this beginning city's tourism director, Nils Kroen, noticed that his American visitors kept asking where "The Student Prince" had taken place. Heidelberg's hosts have never heard of Prince Karl Franz of Carlsberg, the imaginary hero of the opera by Sigmund Romberg (1887-1951). Kroen concluded the time was ripe to fill the gap between expectation and reality.

He talked with Helmut Hein, a singer turned producer-director in Munich, and his was born, 10 years ago, the Heidelberg Castle Festival, which utilizes West Germany's most glorious ruin as the setting for a work that became Heidelberg's best kept secret from Europeans.

Romberg, born in Hungary and educated in Vienna, emigrated to the United States in his 20s, and much of his work, although distinctly Middle European in style, ("Blues Time," "The Desert Song"), is known here, if at all, from movie versions.

The source for Romberg's opera was a 19th-century play called "Old Heidelberg" that Wilhelm Mayer-Förster reworked from his own novel, "Karl Heinrich." Adapted with book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, it tells of a young crown prince who takes to Heidelberg's student life but must leave his love, Katie, the innkeeper's niece, when duty calls.

The play is familiar but dated to German audiences. The musical version seemed unworthy of recrossing the Atlantic — particularly in the one inferior German translation but Hein laid hands on. "So we decided," says Hein, "to do it in its original setting, old Heidelberg, in its mother tongue, English."

Henry Price, who plays the title role in Heidelberg, sang it with the New York City Opera a few years back. U.S. and British singers from German opera houses (as well as some native talent) round out the cast. Croesens and Hein started "The Student Prince" in the castle courtyard in the summer of 1974. It was an instant success, attracting almost as many Germans as American tourists and servicemen.

From the outset, Hein embellished "The Student Prince" production with concerts and plays in German. In 1978, the Heidelberg Municipal Theater took over the festival and, in 1980, the Eastman Philharmonia from the noted music school in Rochester, New York, became the festival's resident orchestra. Nowadays, "The Student Prince," repeated annually, is flanked by operas in German: Rossini's "La Cenerentola," and Niccolò Jommelli's baroque opera "Ifigenia in Tauride" round out this year's five-week festival, which starts July 28.



Heidelberg's setting for "The Student Prince."

Protestantism, it was a happy marriage. He had a triumphal arch, which he called Elizabeth's Gate to Heaven, built overnight and he laid out stately gardens. But these gardens with five terraces, the Hortus Palatinus, were not finished until 1620, by which time the honeymoon had ended.

Heading bad advice in 1619, Frederick accepted election as king of Bohemia by Prague's Protestants, and was defeated by the Catholics the following year at White Mountain, in the Thirty Years War. Stripped of their territories, Frederick and Elizabeth fled to the Netherlands and went into history as the Winter King and Queen.

When the war ended, however, their son, Karl Ludwig, became ruler of the Rhineland and gave his only daughter, Elisabeth Charlotte — a much-loved-and-hated diarist known as Liselotte of the Pfalz — in marriage to the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV of France. In 1685, Louis XIV claimed the German Protestant territories as his sister-in-law's inheritance and sent his armies to conquer and plunder the region. In 1689 and 1693, Heidelberg and most of the castle were razed.

Only one patrician residence survived, spared by the French because it had been built by a Frenchman a century earlier. That landmark at Hauptstrasse 178 is today the Hotel Ritter, Heidelberg's best.

The Ritter is also the best place to begin exploring the city below the castle. The hotel borders on the Hauptplatz, Heidelberg's main square, which is most vivid on market days (Wednesday and Saturday mornings), but is always one of the liveliest and loveliest scenes in town. The Baroque-reconstructed Gothic majesty of the Holy Ghost Church with bookshells and souvenir stands between its buttresses; the baroque charm of the Town Hall; the centerpiece Hercules Fountain, gushing water where witches and heretics once burned and bandits were executed, combine to form a German gem best contemplated over coffee and pastries at the Café 7's outdoor tables.

Armed with a free Heidelberg map and numbered walking tour available in 11 languages from the tourist office near the railroad station, one can visit 45 noteworthy downtown sights in two hours to two days. All are on or just off Hauptstrasse, the mile-long main drag that is closed to cars, but traversed sporadically by a charming two-horse wagon that hauls up to 30 passengers for a fare of 1.5 Deutsche marks (slightly more than half a dollar) a person. Most of the sites now belong to Germany's oldest university (founded 1386) around which the city still revolves. Of Heidelberg's 137,000 inhabitants, 27,000 are students.

Between 1712 and 1914, the university had sole right to incarcerate students up to 14 days for drunkenness, rowdiness, and undemocratic behavior such as stoning the police. The cells of the student prison are richly decorated with old alumni photos, silhouettes, and graffiti. In keeping with the spirit as well as the letter of the law for modern visitors, the official admonition posted on the staircase in English reads: "EVERYBODY KNOWS KILROY WAS HERE. PLEASE DON'T WRITE ON WALLS."

One of the university's best-known residents is in New York this year. The Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut has lent the Museum of Natural history the lower jaw of Homo Heidelbergensis, a primitive man who drowned in the Neckar more than half-a-million years ago. An excellent dental cast of the find can be viewed in the Palatine Museum, an 18th-century mansion with works of art by Canaletto, Guardi, Crespi, Hals, Turner, and most notably, Titian. Remains of the 1509 "Windmühlen Altar."

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Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	P/E	Sales	High	Low	Qtr	Div	Yield	P/E
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12350	12300	11900	11850	11900	11850	11900	11850	11900	11850
12300	12250	11850	11800	11850	11800	11850	11800	11850	11800
12250	12200	11800	11750	11800	11750	11800	11750	11800	11750
12200	12150	11750	11700	11750	11700	11750	11700	11750	11700
12150	12100	11700	11650	11700	11650	11700	11650	11700	11650
12100	12050	11650	11600	11650	11600	11650	11600	11650	11600
12050	12000	11600	11550	11600	11550	11600	11550	11600	11550
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11450	11400	11000	10950	11000	10950	11000	10950	11000	10950
11400	11350	10950	10900	10950	10900	10950	10900	10950	10900
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10600	10550	10150	10100	10150	10100	10150	10100	10150	10100
10550	10500	10100	10050	10100	10050	10100	10050	10100	10050
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10350	10300	9900	9850	9900	9850	9900	9850	9900	9850
10300	10250	9850	9800	9850	9800	9850	9800	9850	9800
10250	10200	9800	9750	9800	9750	9800	9750	9800	9750
10200	10150	9750	9700	9750	9700	9750	9700	9750	9700
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9900	9850	9450	9400	9450	9400	9450	9400	9450	9400
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9800	9750	9350	9300	9350	9300	9350	9300	9350	9300
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9700	9650	9250	9200	9250	9200	9250	9200	9250	9200
9650	9600	9200	9150	9200	9150	9200	9150	9200	9150
9600	9550	9150	9100	9150	9100	9150	9100	9150	9100
9550	9500	9100	9050	9100	9050	9100	9050	9100	9050
9500	9450	9050	9000	9050	9000	9050	9000	9050	9000
9450	9400	9000	8950	9000	8950	9000	8950	9000	8950
9400	9350	8950	8900	8950	8900	8950	8900	8950	8900
9350	9300	8900	8850	8900	8850	8900	8850	89	

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LD FUTURES

Class	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change	Volume	Open	High
Gold	GC	344.00	345.00	338.00	338.00	-1.00	10	344.00	345.00
Silver	SI	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Copper	CU	35.00	35.10	34.90	34.90	-0.10	10	35.00	35.10
Platinum	PL	500.00	501.00	499.00	499.00	-1.00	10	500.00	501.00
Palladium	PA	1200.00	1201.00	1199.00	1199.00	-1.00	10	1200.00	1201.00
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01

of 1000.

FUTURES

Class	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change	Volume	Open	High
Gold	GC	344.00	345.00	338.00	338.00	-1.00	10	344.00	345.00
Silver	SI	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Copper	CU	35.00	35.10	34.90	34.90	-0.10	10	35.00	35.10
Platinum	PL	500.00	501.00	499.00	499.00	-1.00	10	500.00	501.00
Palladium	PA	1200.00	1201.00	1199.00	1199.00	-1.00	10	1200.00	1201.00
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01

per 1000.

Class	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change	Volume	Open	High
Gold	GC	344.00	345.00	338.00	338.00	-1.00	10	344.00	345.00
Silver	SI	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Copper	CU	35.00	35.10	34.90	34.90	-0.10	10	35.00	35.10
Platinum	PL	500.00	501.00	499.00	499.00	-1.00	10	500.00	501.00
Palladium	PA	1200.00	1201.00	1199.00	1199.00	-1.00	10	1200.00	1201.00
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01

per 1000.

Class	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change	Volume	Open	High
Gold	GC	344.00	345.00	338.00	338.00	-1.00	10	344.00	345.00
Silver	SI	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Copper	CU	35.00	35.10	34.90	34.90	-0.10	10	35.00	35.10
Platinum	PL	500.00	501.00	499.00	499.00	-1.00	10	500.00	501.00
Palladium	PA	1200.00	1201.00	1199.00	1199.00	-1.00	10	1200.00	1201.00
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01

per 1000.

Class	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change	Volume	Open	High
Gold	GC	344.00	345.00	338.00	338.00	-1.00	10	344.00	345.00
Silver	SI	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Copper	CU	35.00	35.10	34.90	34.90	-0.10	10	35.00	35.10
Platinum	PL	500.00	501.00	499.00	499.00	-1.00	10	500.00	501.00
Palladium	PA	1200.00	1201.00	1199.00	1199.00	-1.00	10	1200.00	1201.00
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01
Crude Oil	CL	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90	-0.10	10	20.00	20.10
Heating Oil	HO	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90	-0.10	10	15.00	15.10
Natural Gas	NG	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99	-0.01	10	1.00	1.01

per 1000.

NYSE High-Lows July 26

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
ADS American Steel 34 1/2 	

[illegible]

BUSINESS PEOPLE

6 Top Aides At Getty Oil Will Resign

Six top officers of Getty Oil Co., including its chairman, Sidney R. Petersen, said that they plan to resign soon and make room for Texaco Inc. to assert full control over the Los Angeles-based company.

The departures mark a closing chapter in the bitter struggle for control of the company and an end to Mr. Petersen's nearly 30-year career with the company.

In addition to Mr. Petersen, 54, the company said that the officers resigning effective July 31 are its president, Robert N. Miller, two group vice presidents, Edward H. Shuler and Bill E. Williams, and the vice president and general counsel, R.D. Copley. In addition, Paul E. Carlton, another group vice president, will resign effective Aug. 31, Getty said. Three other Getty executives had announced their resignations earlier.

Texaco said that no replacements would be named and their duties would be handled by Texaco officials.

Price Waterhouse is opening a small office in Canton to serve international oil companies drilling in the South China Sea. Price, which opened a Beijing office in 1981, said it is the first international accounting firm to receive permission from the Chinese government to have two offices in the country. Margaret Jack, head of Price's China department in Hong Kong, will supervise the new office.



Sidney R. Petersen

Burger King Europe has appointed Raul Alvarez to the new post of director of operations. In addition, he will continue as regional general manager for Burger King in Spain. Mr. Alvarez, who previously was based in Madrid, will be working from Burger King's European headquarters in Britain. Burger King is a hamburger chain owned by Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis.

Merrell Dow Pharma GmbH, based in Rueselsheim, West Germany, has named Bernd Wegner managing director, succeeding A.R. (Tony) Clapham, interim regional manager for West Germany since earlier this year. Mr. Clapham now returns to his post as sales-administration manager for Merrell Dow Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Merrell Dow is a pharmaceuticals concern owned by Dow Chemical Co. of the United States. For the past three years, Mr. Wegner has worked as sales and marketing manager for Degussa AG, the West German metals and chemicals concern.

Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., the London-based merchant bank, has appointed Robert Cooper to its board, following the retirement of Norman Bowie. Mr. Spink was until recently deputy chairman of the Swire group in Hong Kong and before that he was chief executive of Berkeley Hambro and a director of Hambro Bank Ltd.

Massor Systems International Inc. has named Neil Aldred director of marketing, succeeding Michael Beadmore, who has become vice president of marketing for the parent Masstor Systems Corp. in the Sunnyvale, California, head office. Formerly, Mr. Aldred was director of marketing for Masstor Systems (UK) Ltd. Masstor Systems International, with headquarters in Berkshire, England, develops and markets large-scale data-storage systems and high-speed local computer networks.

International Mexican Bank Ltd. has appointed Armen Kouyoumdjian assistant managing director. He will continue as resident economist of the London-based bank.

Could Inc., the U.S.-based maker of electronic systems and components, has appointed Carl H. Sandberg to the new post of vice president-international marketing. He will be responsible for the development and implementation of strategies for key international markets, supporting Could's worldwide product marketing activities in Europe and the Pacific Basin.

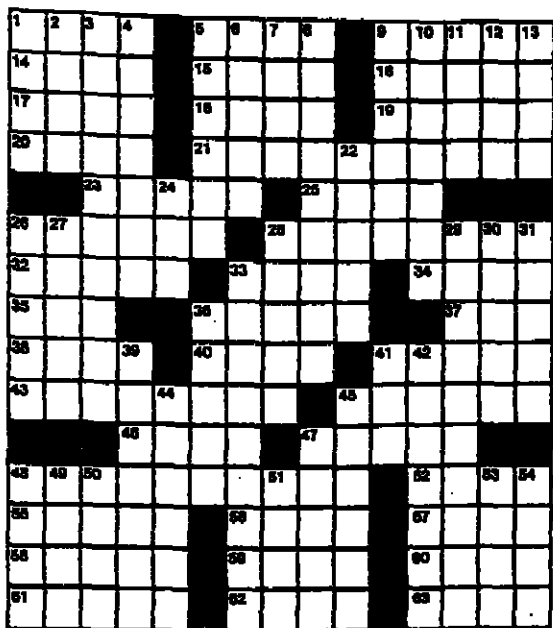
TI Group PLC, the U.K.-based engineering and consumer-appliances maker, has gone outside its ranks to fill the post of technical director. TI said Michael R. Williams will join its board Sept. 1 as technical director, succeeding George Ashton, who retired earlier this year. Currently, Mr. Williams is director of advanced engineering with Rolls-Royce Ltd.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Key Pharm.		1st Half		1984		1983	
Midland Bank		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984	Revenue	1984
Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984	Profit	1984
Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984	Per Share	1984
Japan		Illinois Power		1st Half		1984		1983	
Ohbayashi		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
United States		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
Amm. Motors		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	
2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1984		1983		1982	
1st Half		1st Half		1984		1983		1982	



ACROSS

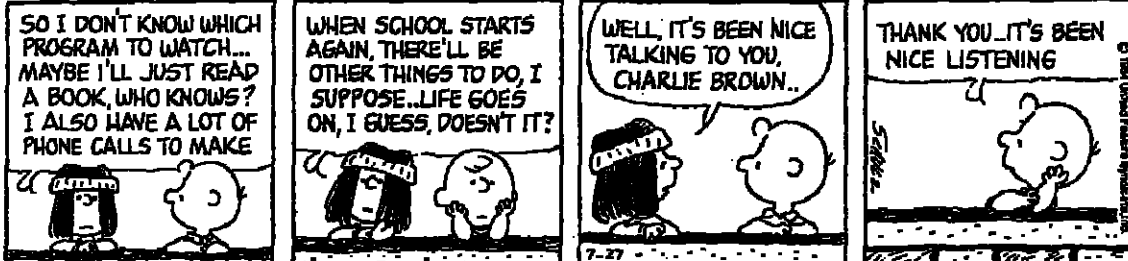
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5 Part of "T.W.T.W.T.W."
9 Hammer hero
14 Change wallpaper, e.g.
15 Lear's emotion
16 Acknowledge as true
17 Horace or Thomas
18 Lord or vassal
20 Bridge
21 Franny Glass's creator
23 Plunder
25 Eur. or S.A.
26 Hat for a Parisienne
28 Denver, the "City"
32 Rowed
33 Office
34 Post Tessdale
35 Pen point
36 Find on Milo
37 Yes's opposite
38 Previously owned
40 No ifs, or buts
41 Caine role
43 Harem

DOWN

10 Column bases
11 Without—stand on
12 Genoese ruler, once
13 Pitcher
22 Hangs around
24 Serling or Taylor
26 Extra benefit
27 Paycheck surprise
28 The world of Venetian
29 Creator of Caraculus
30 Galahad's quest
31 Man between Grant and Garfield
33 Contrite ones
36 Bravery
39 Suit judgment
41 Eureka!
42 Fine porcelain
43 Greedy's advice
45 Chitinous
47 La Milano
48 Olive
49 What
50 Type of moth
51 Pinlike
53 Mine entrance
54 Beauty film

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



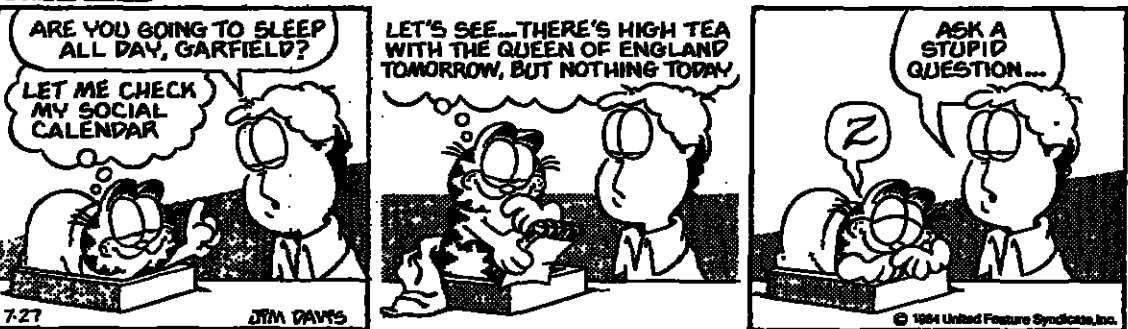
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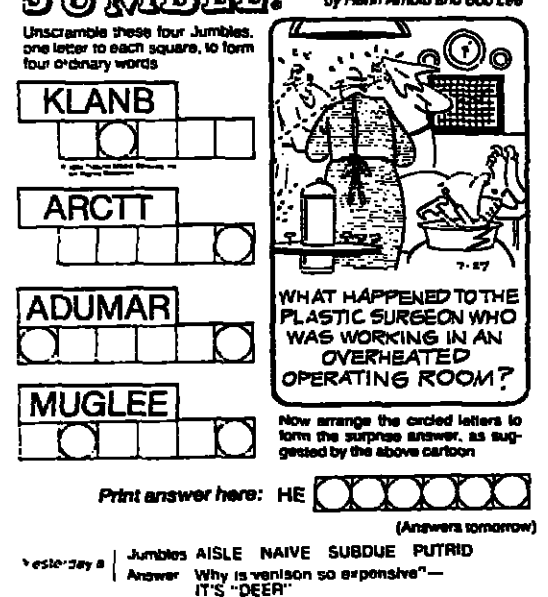
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	17	12	W 10	0
Berlin	16	11	W 10	0
Brussels	16	11	W 10	0
Frankfurt	16	11	W 10	0
Geneva	16	11	W 10	0
London	16	11	W 10	0
Madrid	16	11	W 10	0
Moscow	16	11	W 10	0
Paris	16	11	W 10	0
Rome	16	11	W 10	0
Stockholm	16	11	W 10	0
Vienna	16	11	W 10	0
Zurich	16	11	W 10	0

Foreign Exchange Conference

London, November 26-27

The tenth International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" will, among other things, assess the impact of U.S. election results on international currency markets.

The conference has become a key event for corporate treasurers, finance directors and international bankers.

For registration information, please contact Susan Lubomirski, Conference Manager, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, or telephone (33.1) 747.16.86 or telex 612.832F.

To Our Readers

Canadian stock market quotations are not available in this edition because of transmission problems.

Amsterdam	Clear Prev.	Close Prev.
ABN	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00

Montreal July 26	High	Low	Close
1000 Bank	52.14	52.14	52.14
1000 Bank	52.14	52.14	52.14
1000 Bank	52.14	52.14	52.14
1000 Bank	52.14	52.14	52.14
1000 Bank	52.14	52.14	52.14

Other Markets July 26	Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00

London	Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00

BOOKS

TIRANT LO BLANC

By Joanot Martorell and Martí Joan de Galba, translated by David H. Rosenthal. 640 pp. \$21.95. Schocken, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

"TIRANT LO BLANC" is less than a household name to American readers. The Catalan classic, written nearly 500 years ago, has never been translated. Nor, for that matter, is it a household name in Spain, although Spanish translations exist; at most, it sounds vaguely familiar to the very well-read. Even in Spain's Catalan-speaking region, running along the east coast from Tarragona through Barcelona to Valencia, the book's title is far better known than the book.

Pretty much in defiance of current formulas for a publishing success and with every sign of expecting one, Schocken Books has brought out the first English version of this hefty mixture of knightly exploits, tall tales, homely detail, high-blown rhetoric and bedroom indelicacy.

The translation is so good, in fact, as to test rigorously the hope Rosenthal expresses in his lucid introduction: that "Tirant" will take its place as a masterpiece on a level with its predecessors, "The Canterbury Tales" and "The Decameron," and its successors, "Don Quixote" and "Gargantua."

It does not make it that far. Cervantes had one of his characters proclaim that, for style, "Tirant" was "the best book in the world." He was writing a much better one. There are portions of "Tirant" that rival Cervantes' replacement of the juggernaut heroes of knightly literature with a world of humanity and humane values. Huge portions of it, though, consist of elevated and endless bashing, feasting and speechifying; it has only half-earned.

Yet there are real pleasures in this epic and uneven cycle about the Breton paladin, Tirant, who battles the Turks on behalf of the quavery Emperor of Constantinople and, most especially, of his beautiful, hot-blooded and almost infinitely virtuous daughter, Carmesina.

These pleasures are to be found by judicious use of a flying and pouncing motion. I found the chivalric oddities and vivid battle scenes in the first part, dealing mostly with the British knight William of Warwick, highly engaging. The middle, including Tirant's passage through Italy and Rhodes, and his sojourn in Constantinople, contain the liveliest and most pungent portions. A fairly hasty and cursory way can be made through Tirant's lengthy and soporific adventures in Africa.

The unevenness reflects, in large part, the different authors. The first parts were written by Joanot Martorell, a warrior knight whose

sense of the piquant seemed to grow as he wrote; the last sections were by his much blander and more verbose successor, Martí Joan de Galba.

Tirant is a nearly invincible warrior. He spends much of the time slaying thousands of infidels; or converting, at one point, 44,370 of them; or taking horrendous wounds and surviving them; or refusing rewards and lovesick queasies; or pardoning his vanquished foes; or, sometimes, butchering them.

In his invincibility, Tirant and his knightly world oddly resemble a modern TV police series or James Bond. The hero is mailed continually, bounces back, wins out and moves on. In between, like Bond, he enjoys the most sumptuous good living. The accounts of banquets, ceremonies and splendid clothes have quite a bit in common with Agent 007's swank apartments, gourmet meals and splendid automobiles. The need to share such fantasies is probably eternal; but any particular version wears out, and 500 years is a long time.

As a lover, on the other hand, Tirant is thoroughly vicious. And it is in the vicinities that the book continues to live. Tirant as the hapless wooer—he fawns and falls off his horse when he thinks of his beloved, and there is a sensitive push on his skull that his companions push to revive him—is the Tirant we prize. So is the Tirant who, instead of mass-crucifying a dozen enemies at a time, supervises a frogman and an ingenious set of pulleys to send a fireboat out to incinerate the Turkish fleet. In schemes and stratagems, civilization begins.

The charm of "Tirant lo Blanc" comes when the individual man or woman breaks through the grandiloquence. When William of Warwick's wife calls up a storm of high-level weeping to mourn his departure, she slaps their 3-month-old baby so that he will weep too. At the end, when Tirant dies of a stomachache after surviving all his battles, his beloved hugs him so hard that she breaks her nose.

There are sweetly absurd exaggerations: The Queen of France is so white-skinned that when she drinks red wine, her throat turns pink. Fighting a mastiff, Tirant discards his sword so as not to have an advantage. The dog prudently removes the sword to the far side of the square before resuming his attack.

If any part of the book teeters engagingly between knightly convention and Renaissance freedoms, it is the dalliances. Hands sneak into bodices and squeeze; skirts are lifted and invaded; legs intertwine.

But alongside the practice of desire is the practice of chastity. Tirant conducts a long-running campaign to climb into bed with Carmesina. She swoons with love and desire, allows all kinds of familiarities, and resists almost until the end.

Tirant's conduct most engagingly shows the frontier upon which the book was written. He is desperate in lust and returns repeatedly to the attack. And yet, finding himself in bed with Carmesina, he humbly obeys her entreaties to desist. Only at the end, after dozens of battles around the Mediterranean and rivers of blood, does he press matters to a conclusion. The conclusion is accompanied by floods of Carmesina's tears and murmurs of Carmesina's joy. The peculiar rewards of "Tirant lo Blanc" are to be found somewhere between those floods and murmurs.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, it was South who had the weak partner, and West was willing to open three hearts. North's takeout double, holding a defensive hand with strength in hearts, was distinctly dubious, and his raise to four spades on the next round was ridiculous.

Against four spades doubled, West led the club jack. This ran to the king, and South ducked a spade to the ten. East shifted to his heart deuce, an obvious singleton, but West did not give him an unhelpful ruff. Instead he shrewdly continued clubs.

The post-mortem, says Jeremy Flint, bridge columnist for the Times of London, featured a totally misguided reliance on high-card points: "I had 16 points," said North apologetically, sensing his partner's displeasure. "Quite so," said South. "In

When the club ten was allowed to win, West made another good play—leading the diamond queen. East scored four more tricks in the minor suits and exited with a diamond. He could not be prevented from scoring two more trump tricks, and that added up to down six, 1,700 for East-West.

not redoubling, you showed admirable restraint."

NORTH
♠ A Q 3 3
♥ 10 9 8 7 6
♦ K Q 3
♣ Q 2

WEST (2)
♠ 2
♥ A J 10 8 6 4
♦ Q 4
♣ J 10 9

EAST
♠ K J 10 4
♥ 2
♦ A J 10 7 5
♣ A 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 8 7 6
♥ 7
♦ 8 5 3
♣ K 7 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 2♥ Pass 4♣
Pass Pass

West led the club jack.

Singapore

Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00

Stockholm

Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00

Zurich

Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00

SPORTS BRIEFS

English Soccer To

...the English soccer team...

Coach of NBA Cavalier

...the coach of the NBA Cavalier...

Bobber Cardinal

...the Bobber Cardinal...

Straight Victor

...the Straight Victor...

Victory

...the Victory...

سكنا من الامم

SPORTS

IOC Delays Action
On Boycott MeasureBy Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The International Olympic Committee has delayed action on proposed sanctions against boycotting countries. Instead, the IOC will convene a special session by the end of the year to address the issue.

Richard Pound of Canada, a member of the nine-man executive board, said the decision, made Tuesday, was not a reflection of sentiment on the issue but rather an indication of its importance.

"It is so serious that for the first time in history, the IOC will have a session in a single year," he said. "We've said we're done with the other check, we're done with quiet explanations and trying to convince people. Now the time has come that we've got to take a stand and make it more difficult for a political figure to impose a boycott."

The Soviet Union and 13 other countries, citing threats to their athletes and U.S. violations of the Olympic charter, are boycotting the 1984 Summer Games. The boycott led to a commendation by the executive board that countries joining future sports should be barred from one of the subsequent Olympics.

Pound said that at least half the members of the IOC spoke out at a meeting on Wednesday's meeting that a substantial majority was in favor of a rule. "There was an overwhelming consensus that we need to do something about this," he said. "We need to do something about this."

However, there was strong sentiment among some members that a delicate political situation would be better dealt with later at a special session. Monique Berlioux, the IOC director, said the special session would probably take place at its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, in November or December.

"There is a very definite concern from the East bloc that they don't get even more isolated than they are at the moment," Pound said. "It's a measure of respect for their problems that we haven't dealt with it right now. The West does have a dominant hand and could, if they didn't exercise some restraint, wield a heavy stick right now. There was a basic wisdom applied. We'll deal with the problem but we won't rub anyone's nose in it."

Pound said the executive board had prepared a resolution calling for a boycott of countries that are not at the moment, but that it was not presented to the session. "There would be a range of possible sanctions that might apply," he said. "But we're going to let that percolate a while."

The dilemma for the IOC is to write an enforceable rule that will discourage actions by those over whom it has no control. "When these things happen, it builds up very fast and it's big news and then everyone forgets," Pound said. "There is no political cost to someone who uses a boycott as a throwaway. If now, you get to a point where it's a four-year problem, then you have to ask: Is it worth it?"

■ **Second Games Backed**
Berlioux later re-affirmed that there was "no question" of the IOC reversing its decision to stage the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, United Press International reported. She said all the national Olympic committees pledged their support.

"They are all for the Olympic movement and they want to take part in all events of Olympics. At the moment, anyway, I can't talk about tomorrow," she said.



Jürgen Hingsen seeks a double breakthrough at Los Angeles: 9,000 points and a decathlon victory over Daley Thompson.

Hingsen Has Record, but Needs Victory

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

KREFELD, West Germany — Jürgen Hingsen skipped rope to the beat of some invisible metronome under the gray steel grandstands, out of the pelting rain. In a blue jumpsuit and green weighted vest, he dodged the twisting rope until pain slowly, perceptibly spread across his face.

"Not exactly California weather," Hingsen quipped at a two-hour evening practice session. He is a man too intent on the honing and fine-tuning of his skills for the Los Angeles Olympics to be bothered with spattering rain and cool temperatures.

In June, Hingsen, 26, collected 8,798 points to set a world record in the decathlon, his third world record in three consecutive years. At about 6 feet 6 inches (1.99 meters) tall, and with immense shoulders and powerful legs on a 225-pound (102-kilo) frame, Hingsen is probably one of the best bet for a gold medal at the Summer Games.

But at Los Angeles, the pressure will be immense. Although Hingsen set world records in three straight years, the man who grabbed back the honor again and again was Daley Thompson, the 6-foot, 189-pound British superman of the decathlon who won in the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the 1982 European championships, and the Helsinki world championships last year, a kind of triple crown in the grueling event. Their meeting at Los Angeles is shaping up as one of the games' great individual duels.

For one thing, both athletes will be aiming to break through the psychological barrier of 9,000 points. In a decathlon, all times, heights and distances are converted to points, and Hingsen's world record of 8,798 points, achieved at the West German Olympic trials in Mannheim in June, brings the event within sniffling distance of that goal.

But the major source of the pressure on the two athletes is likely to be each other.

Hingsen missed facing his 25-year-old British rival in the Moscow Games, when West Germany joined the U.S.-led boycott. But six defeats at Thompson's hands in head-to-head competition have prompted gnawing questions about whether Hingsen, despite his records, can win the gold from Thompson in the heat of competition. For Hingsen, Olympic gold would provide all the proof he needs that his impressive string of records was not a fluke.

"I've been adding to my points continuously," he said. "I have the potential for 9,000. Thompson has leveled out."

Few people doubt Hingsen's potential. When he set the record in Mannheim, Hingsen forfeited precious points when he was forced to throw the javelin with an unusual three-step shuffle, to take pressure off an elbow he injured severely in training last April. Despite the unconventional throw, Hingsen managed an impressive toss of more than 50 meters.

Although Hingsen, like Thompson, comes from a working-class background, that is where the two athletes' similarity ends.

The decathlon is a rugged test of physical and mental endurance, 10 events stretching over two days: 100-meter dash, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400-meter run the first day; 110-meter hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500-meter run the second.

Thompson's compact, powerful build gives him peculiar advantages in the running events, particularly the 100- and 400-meter runs. Hingsen is stronger in field events such as the high jump and long jump.

Thompson's combination of charm, irreverence and enthusiasm has earned him wide popularity in Britain and the support of other



Daley Thompson... the head-to-head victor

great decathlon athletes, like Bob Mathias, the only man to win Olympic gold twice, in 1948 and 1952, and Bruce Jenner, who won in the 1976 Games.

"Thompson is a very self-confident guy," Hingsen said. "He likes to joke, to dance around.... It used to get to me. But not anymore."

"In seven disciplines, I'm better than Thompson," he said. "He's only better in the sprints. My best events are the long jump, the hurdles, the high jump. Those I like least are the discus, and the sprints, because of my height."

Hingsen's success brought him popular acclaim in West Germany — the news media called him the German Hercules and Sonny Boy — his best for publicity tended to isolate him among other West German decathletes.

Resentful of the publicity he receives and what they perceive as a kind of southern California air he adopted, they have made remarks

to the German press that indicate they view him as a braggadochio.

"They're both very different athletes," says Hingsen's American-born wife, Jeanne, contrasting her husband and Thompson. "Daley is physically strong and capable. He can be comical, a light joker, and this can be a problem. Jürgen is a little more sensitive. He doesn't have to show his aggressiveness to get fired up. His approach is different."

Those who watch Hingsen closely say the defeats and the isolation seem to have left him more mature, more thoughtful, toughening him mentally, perhaps, for the duel in Los Angeles. "The transformation of the Sonny Boy," ventured Bonn's daily newspaper Die Welt, after Hingsen set his record at the Olympic trials in June. Then the paper asked, "Is this what it takes to finally defeat the Englishman in a direct duel in Los Angeles?"

One of the people who believes Hingsen could win the gold in Los Angeles is his coach, Norbert Picken, one of West Germany's preeminent teachers of field events. Picking restlessly under the grandstands, and glancing occasionally at the rain clouds that continued to soak the track and infield, Picken said, "No, I'm not so sure about 9,000 points, but yes, he can beat Thompson."

He paused, then added, "He has a clear head, no problems psychologically."

Picken, a remarkably calm, stocky man with a dry sense of humor, who runs the sports program for the Bayer chemical company when he is not coaching decathlon, explained that when Hingsen lost to Thompson in Athens, it was because "He had just set the world record three weeks earlier. He's a young guy. You don't come back that fast."

And the other defeats? "Look," he said, "Jürgen is still improving, both in technique and in power."

VANTAGE POINT/Steven Crist

Rivalry at Yearling Sale
Moving From Spending
To Breeding in Europe

New York Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — The statue that stands in the middle of this thoroughbred-racing city is a likeness of Fair Play, who sired Man o'War 68 years ago. Perhaps it is now time for the chamber of commerce to tear that one down and replace it with three more appropriate shrines: to Northern Dancer, to Sheikh Mohammed al-Maktoum and to Robert Sangster.

Then the local horsemen and others who feed off the breeding industry could bow in daily reverence to the stallion and the two bloodstock investors who were responsible for more than half of the record \$175 million that was spent here Monday and Tuesday at the Keeneland Select Yearling Sales.

The new statues would also leave Lexington with something by which to remember Northern Dancer, Mohammed and Sangster when they are gone from these annual sales, which may happen sooner than most of the horse world thinks.

There were 323 yearlings sold here this year for \$175,932,000, an almost incredible average of \$544,681 for each unraced thoroughbred.

Mohammed, defense minister of the United Arab Emirates state of Dubai, bought 46 of the yearlings for \$51,275,000, almost 29 percent of the total sales receipts. Sangster, the British bookmaker who buys in partnership with such heavyweights as Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipping magnate, bought 23 yearlings for \$33,620,000, just over 20 percent of the total sales.

Subtract their shopping sprees from the sales totals, and the gross would drop by 49 percent, the average by more than 35 percent, from \$544,681 to \$350,539. What they added to the sales would pay for a farm full of statues.

Northern Dancer more than earned one too. Either Mohammed or Sangster bought 9 of the 12 Northern Dancer yearlings in the sale, including colts that fetched \$8.25 million, \$7.1 million, \$5.4 million and \$5.1 million. Only 15 yearlings have ever been sold for \$3 million or more. Mohammed has bought eight of them, one more than Sangster.

Neither the sheikh nor Sangster really thinks that any yearling is worth several million dollars, but each is determined to get what he wants, to outbid his rival at any cost. The two have gone to the wire on almost every one of their historic purchases. This battle of wills, which began at the 1981 sales, is not going to last much longer, despite the chattering by breeders that the upward spiral is limitless.

Sangster and the sheikh now each have more than 200 of the best-bred horses in the world and are on the verge of starting their own breeding empire. Within two or three years, their advisers say privately, they will be breeding, selling and racing their own horses instead of lining the pockets of the American breeders.

Northern Dancer is 23 years old, so realistically he has only a couple

of seasons of active stallion duty left. Sangster and Mohammed have bought most of his better-bred sons in the last few years, and after his death they will effectively control the bloodline.

The irony here is that though Northern Dancer is the sire of the winners of most of the major races in Europe this year, his offspring have far more success on European grass than North American dirt. While American owners will hardly turn up their noses at having a Northern Dancer colt in the stable, they are more interested in racing purposes in the Bold Ruler line being carried on by Seattle Slew and Spectacular Bid or the Raise a Native line through Alydar.

So Sangster and Mohammed are raiding the American bloodstock market in order to control primarily the European breeding market. Their work is almost done, and soon they will be gone.

There is even a nice historical unity to all this: The breeding industry in the United States came to international prominence in this century after raising the British of such foundation stallion lines as Nasrullah. The British had done the same to the Arabs two centuries earlier, capturing in war the Arabian stallions who, when bred to English mares, began the thoroughbred breed.

While all of Mohammed's and Sangster's purchases race in England rather than here, leading some fans to moan that American racing is being deprived of the best thoroughbreds, neither has bought a horse that seems likely to have won one of the major races in the United States.

It may sound like provincialism, but there is an option here that European racing, with its endless marathons over soft and winding grass courses, is somewhat overrated. Now it is time to explain the failure of Northern Dancer or his progeny sons at the top (Nijinsky II, Nureyev, The Minstrel, Alleged, Riverman or Lyphard) to sire a single American champion?

Of the eight horses who won the Eclipse Awards last year as American champions, not one of them was a high-priced summer sales yearling. They were either homebreds, horses whose breeders had the faith to race them instead of trying to turn a quick dollar on them at the sales, or the kind of bargains picked up at smaller sales that have a funny way of yielding the best racehorses. After all, Seattle Slew went for \$17,000 in 1975 and Spectacular Bid fetched only \$37,000 two years later.

Jockey Challenge Canceled

The Association Press
SANDOWN, England — The annual competition between British and U.S. flat-racing jockeys has been canceled due to financial difficulties, the organizers said Thursday. The challenge has been held every year since 1980 and was due to be staged here on Sept. 26. When there was a substantial loss after last year's competition at Sandown.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Kenya Cancels English Soccer Tour

NAIROBI (UPI) — The Kenya Soccer Federation has canceled a six-match tour by English First Division team Southampton due to in Friday because of Britain's sporting links with South Africa, a spokesman for the Federation said Thursday.

The federation's secretary, Mahlon Danga, said the cancellation was "a result of the recent English rugby union tour of South Africa. The Kenya Rugby Football Union earlier this month severed its relations with its English counterpart because of the tour."

Earl Named Coach of NBA Cavaliers

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — George Karl, the Cleveland Cavaliers' star of playmaker, was named Thursday coach of the team. Karl, 33, is the youngest head coach in the NBA and replaces Tom Nissalke, who was fired May 25 after compiling a 51-113 record in two years.

Expos Obtain Driessen From Reds

MONTREAL (UPI) — The Montreal Expos, seeking to add some quality to their lineup, Thursday acquired first baseman Dan Driessen from the Cincinnati Reds in exchange for pitchers Andy McGaffigan and Jim Jefferson. Driessen, 33, who was eligible to become a free agent at the end of this season, agreed to a three-year extension of his contract through 1987 plus a one-year option. He was batting .280 with seven homers and 28 RBIs in 81 games.

For the Record

Three ATP tennis tournaments in Belgium have been canceled because of difficulties with sponsoring. They are the ATP Tournaments at Ostend 30-Aug. 5, at Mol Aug. 6-12 and in Brussels Aug. 13-19. (UPI)

Mets Clobber Cardinals
For 6th Straight Victory

United Press International
NEW YORK — Darryl Strawberry hit his 16th homer and drove over the runs to lead the New York Mets to a 9-3 victory on Wednesday over the St. Louis Cardinals. His triumph was the sixth straight and 16th in his last 19 games for the Mets and enabled them to maintain their 3 1/2-game lead over the Cardinals.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

over the Chicago Cubs in the first game of the National League East.

and Fernandez, a rookie working only three days rest, pitched six innings. He struck out five, allowing four hits and three runs to improve his record to 3-0.

ernandez got off to a rocky start by giving up three runs in the two innings. But he settled in before giving way to Ed Lynch in the sixth. Lynch pitched scoreless innings to earn his third save as New York swept the three-game series.

ernandez is undefeated in three since being called up from twister of the International League after the All-Star break. In averaging a strikeout an inning and that's pretty good in the league," said Fernandez, who a sweeping curve ball to go with a good fastball. "I'm for it'll be around for awhile."

paid crowd of 37,297 pushed Mets over 1 million in attendance this year — the earliest they reached that mark since 1974. The Mets, 58-37, are now 21 games over .500, the first time since end of their 1969 world championship season that they have been over .500.

Cubs 9, Phillies 4
Philadelphia, Lou Gehrig

drove in three runs with a homer and a double to lead Chicago past the Phillies, 9-4. Dennis Eckersley (4-6), the winning pitcher, gave up a two-run homer to Juan Samuel in the first inning, then blanked the Phillies through the seventh. Rich Bordi pitched the eighth and ninth to wrap it up for the victory. Leading off, the Cubs put the game out of reach with four runs off reliever Kevin Gross in the sixth.

Giants 7, Astros 3

In San Francisco, Chili Davis, Scott Thompson and Bob Brenly each drove in two runs in the Giants' 7-3 victory over Houston. San Francisco scored three runs in the first to hand Mike LaCoss his first loss of the season after five victories.

Pirates 3, Expos 1
In Montreal, Marvell Wynne broke a 1-1 tie in the ninth inning with an RBI single and Lee Mazzilli followed with a run-scoring double to lift Pittsburgh past the Expos, 3-1. Rick Rhoden (9-7) went eight innings for the victory. Charlie Lea, 14-5, took the loss.

Dodgers 2, Braves 1

In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning and Fernando Valenzuela (9-11) tossed a six-hitter to lead the Dodgers' 2-1 triumph over Atlanta. The victory was Valenzuela's first after three straight losses. Len Barker (7-8) was the loser.

Padres 6, Reds 5

In San Diego, Luis Salazar drove in two runs with a bases-loaded double in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift the Padres past Cincinnati, 6-5.

A's 1, Twins 0

In the American League, in Minneapolis, Dwayne Murphy singled in Tony Phillips from second base in the ninth inning to give Oakland a 1-0 victory over Minnesota in only the third 1-0 game in the brief



The Cubs' Ryne Sandberg beating the tag by Juan Samuel of the Phillies in the third inning for his 17th stolen base.

history of the Metrodome. The last such game came Sept. 14, 1983, when the Twins beat Chicago.

Indians 4, Tigers 1

In Cleveland, Pat Tabler broke a 1-1 tie with a fourth-inning homer and rookie Roy Smith and Ernie Camacho combined on a six-hitter to spark the Indians' 4-1 triumph over Detroit. The loss ended the Tigers' six-game winning streak.

Orioles 3, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Eddie Murray hit his 21st home run to back the combined five-hit pitching of Dennis Martinez and Sammy Stewart and help Baltimore hand the Rangers their seventh loss in the last eight games, a 3-1 decision.

Yankees 3, Brewers 0

In Milwaukee, Toby Harrah went 4-for-4 and Dennis Rasmussen allowed four hits over seven innings to guide New York past the Brewers, 3-0. Rasmussen (4-3),

Red Sox 3, White Sox 2

In Boston, Mike Easler led off the bottom of the 12th inning with a home run to lift the Red Sox to their fifth straight victory, 3-2 over Chicago. Mark Clear (6-2) pitched 2 1/3 innings of one-hit relief for the victory.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 4

In Kansas City, Missouri, Darryl Motley singled in the winning run with one out in the 13th inning to give the Royals a 5-4 triumph and a four-game sweep of Toronto.

Angels 1, Mariners 0

In Anaheim, California, Gary Petti's two-out single scored Juan Beniquez from second base in the bottom of the 10th to lead California past Seattle, 1-0.

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